New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1310. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

REBELLION IN THE SING SING PRISON.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible]

Capt. VAN WART then told him to come up, when he replied, "I'll be d—d if I do." Gen. BATTEMAN and Capt. VAN WART both told him a second time to come up; in the meantime he had left his work; he had been engaged in loading the car with stone; he was behind the car, and stepped to the side of it, in the middle of the cut; he appeared to be in a violent passion, and called out, "Give me a knife!" no reply was made, and he caught up a crow-bar, and came towards the officers; General BATTEMAN then gave orders to fire; I think BATTEMAN and VAN WART both fired their pistols; I do not think either of their balls touched him; he then called out to General BATTEMAN, "Fire away, you d——d old son of a bitch!" and turning to the other convicts, called to them to "come on!" There were sixteen or eighteen convicts present; while this was passing there was one shot fired, either by BATTEMAN or VAN WART; I was looking at URNER; I called to the other men to keep to their work; URNER, at this time, had a crow-bar raised over his head in a threatening way, apparently expecting the other convicts to join him; he was looking at us, and making insulting gestures; two shots were now fired by the same officers, both of which, I think took effect on his body; he wheeled and fell; the convicts were idle during the occurrence, and I ordered them to go to work; they appeared to be very much excited; my men were all orderly before URNER came among them; he was very ugly, and had to be punished last week for beating a fellow convict named CONWELL; I think URNER was a sane man, and I think the most desperate man I ever met; where he fell was about fifteen or eighteen feet from the place where he should have been at work; the convicts are now in a high state of excitement, and I am satisfied there has existed a conspiracy among them, of which this outbreak was the result.

Gen. BATTEMAN and Capt. VAN WART were then examined, and corroborated the foregoing testimony in every particular. Capt. VAN WART testified that when he fired the first shot, he purposely fired over URNER's head to intimidate him, but that the second time he took deliberate aim, and thought he hit him. All the testimony went to show conclusively that the shooting was necessary in order to preserve subjection among the other convicts, who were in a very excited state, and threatening rebellion.

WILLIAM N. BELCHER, the Physician of the Prison, who made a post mortem examination of the body, testified that URNER was hit by but one ball, which passed through both ventricles of the heart, and which must have produced almost instant death. Captain VAN WART testified that he died in half a minute.

This closed the evidence. The Jury retired and after some consultation rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by the officers of the prison, in self-defence, and in the discharge of their duty.

URNER was convicted in the United States Court in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1854, of assault with a deadly weapon, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years. He was an Irishman by birth, and one of the most desperate men. He was constantly violating the rules of the prison. He has met a terrible death, but one which he has fairly incurred.

Of course there is an increased vigilance among the officers, and much excitement with the convicts. It is hoped that the end of the rebellion has been reached, and that the lesson which has been taught them will produce a salutary effect upon the minds of the convicts. Of course, any further insubordination will be coolly met, and speedily punished. The convicts have had full warning, and any further leniency from the officers would be reprehensible.

LEO.

P. S.—The Keeper, BIRD, is much injured about the face and head, and it is a miracle that he escaped alive.

When the prison was closed this evening, there was terrific groans and clanking of the iron doors along several of the corridors, the quarry and foundry gangs being the ringleaders. The shaking of eight or nine hundred iron doors, and the unearthly groans of the men would be somewhat frightful, were it not on the right side of substantial stone walls. Even there, it is an indication of ill-temper and bad blood that needs severe treatment. I hope and believe that a speedy cure will be effected. L.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Members of Congress—The Organization, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Members of Congress are arriving in crowds. Of those claimed to be Know-Nothings, nearly all declare they will not attend a caucus to-morrow.

Evidence accumulates that the grand test question in the organization will be opposition to the Administration and Nebraska. S.

Members of Congress Arrived—Movements Against the Administration—Lively Times Ahead.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

More than fifty members of Congress have arrived. The Republicans and Fusionists among them have already consulted together and express their readiness to meet in caucus for the nomination of officers of the House, with all the opponents of the administration irrespective of any distracting political issues. The Anti-Slavery Americans will, it is said, positively refuse to meet their Non-Intervention brethren in caucus, as a distinctive party; while several Democrats threaten that if in the Democratic caucus the support of the Kansas Nebraska act shall be insisted on as a test of orthodoxy, they will withdraw from the caucus.

JOSEPH R. BAILEY, formerly chief telegraphic operator in this city, and the oldest operator in the country, died here this afternoon.

The American National Convention at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The following proclamation to the American Order has been issued:

NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COVINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855.

At the annual meeting of the National Council in June 1855, the following resolution was adopted; that a Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency be held in Philadelphia, 22d Feb., 1856, composed of delegates elected by Subordinate Councils, one from each Congressional District, and two from each State. This Council in consequence of this resolution hereby proclaims that the Councils in each Congressional District in each State, do elect Delegates as aforesaid; also, two alternates for each Congressional and State Delegate. (Signed.)

E. B. BARTLETT, President National Council.

Another notice to the same order is issued, stating that there will be a special meeting of the National Council at Philadelphia on Monday, 18th Feb., for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it.

Canal Navigation.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The number of loaded boats which have passed eastward, for the last forty-eight hours, is twenty-nine. They were loaded with 800 barrels of flour, 21,508 bushels of wheat, and 21,400 bushels of corn. No more boats will load here, this season. There is no ice in the canal. The weather is moderate.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The weather here continues mild and pleasant, and Canal navigation is unimpeded. Wind west.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Canal is navigable along the whole line, and the weather very mild, the thermometer standing at 52°.

Nebraska Election.

OTTAWA, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The election in Nebraska Territory, of a Delegate to Congress, is still in doubt. The complexion of the returns thus far received are in favor of BENNETT, Anti-Slavery, over CHAPMAN, the Pro-Slavery candidate.

Commutation of the Sentence of a Murderer.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Much dissatisfaction exists in Lewis County on account of the commutation of the sentence against CAVANAGH, the murderer. An indignation meeting has been held at Martinsburg, at which Governor CLARK was burned in effigy.

The New-York Central Railroad &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The New-York Central Railroad has leased the Oswego and Syracuse Road for a term of years.

The rails of the Black River and Utica Railway are laid to Boonville, and the road will be operated to that point in a few days.

The weather continues very mild.

From Rio de Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The brig *Spirit of '76* arrived here to-day with Rio de Janeiro dates to the 22d October.

The bark *Harriet Spaulding* and brig *Marshal Ney* left Rio for New-York on the 21st October. The ship *Gray Eagle*, from Philadelphia, and bark *Linda Stewart*, from New-York, were left in port.

Destructive Fire at Portland, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The engine-house belonging to the Middlesex Quarry Company of Portland, Conn., was destroyed by fire last evening, together with a splendid engine and other appurtenances. The loss is about $10,000.

Large Robbery in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The store of JAMES COBURN, dry goods dealer, on the corner of Gay and Fayette streets, was robbed last night of $2,500 worth of silk velvets.

Boston Mayoralty.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The American party at a Delegate Convention last night nominated Dr. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF as their candidate for Mayor of this City.

Navigation of the Alabama River.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Boats are arriving at this place and departing daily, for Mobile. The Alabama River is in good boatable condition, and still rising.

Navigation of the Penobscot River.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Penobscot River is again open, and the weather warm and pleasant.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived here from New-York, to-day, with all on board well.

MURDER AT ELIZABETHTOWN.—On Friday evening a man, named COLEMAN, who has been for several years engaged in the stage stable of CARTER & THOMAS, at Elizabethtown, N. J., had a difficulty with JOHN THOMAS, a son of S. B. THOMAS. Young THOMAS struck COLEMAN, when the latter immediately drew a pistol and shot him, instantly killing him.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Mystery of the Eudora Imogen.

The *Eudora Imogen*—such it seems is the name of the schooner, the fate of whose captain and mate is creating such excitement—was not raised yesterday. The expected derrick was not at hand in time. The schooner sank in deep water, and when the tide is high, only about three feet of her masts can be seen. Low water is essential to the attempt to raise her, and low water, last night, occurred about 11 o'clock. This morning all means and appliances will be brought to aid, and by noon she will probably be elevated to the surface of the water.

The excitement respecting the fate of her Captain and crew is on the increase. The ferry-boat between the main land and City Island was crowded throughout yesterday, by anxious citizens. To-day, being a holiday, we shall expect to find quite a multitude there. Negotiations have been entered into with old Captain BOUNTY, the colored nabob of Hallett's Cove, to provide all the requisite means for raising her when the tide is at the lowest, about 11 o'clock A. M.

We learned yesterday the names of the owners of the schooner. They are Messrs. Shaler & Kingsley, Messrs. Dennison & Kelsey, Mr. J. S. Tyler, Mr. Charles E. Southworth, and Mr. Richard E. Spencer, all of Deep River, Conn. Capt. ARNOLD, the brother-in-law of the captain of the sloop, was present during the proceedings of yesterday, in company with Mr. DENNISON. Some attempts were made to explore the cabin, but nothing was hauled up that could throw any light upon the mystery.

Yet the guilt of the negro is undoubted. Since the schooner was scuttled nothing has been heard of the captain and crew. The bedclothes, saturated with blood, that have been recovered from the cabin, prove conclusively that some frightful murders have been committed.

The distance from New-Rochelle to the vessel is about six miles. Every vehicle that can be hired there is likely to be put into requisition to-day.

Brutal Robbery at White Plains.

On Saturday night last a robbery was perpetrated at White Plains, under circumstances of a peculiar brutal nature. A very poor man was attacked and nearly beaten to death by an Irishman and a negro. He was seen by these fellows to purchase 28 pounds of flour, one pound of coffee, and half a pound of tobacco. He had also about him a few cents of change. After leaving the store he had to pass through a lonely piece of wood, where he was assaulted and nearly beaten to death by the black and white villains alluded to. They so bruised and battered his head and body that when found he was supposed to be dead, and his recovery is still despaired of. They carried away his flour and groceries, and the negro escaped. The Irishman was arrested, and is safely lodged in White Plains jail.

☞ Died, at Pau, France, Oct. 17, JOHN R. WILSON, of the firm of PALMER, RICHARDSON & Co., of New-York. His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 170 Mulberry-street, Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Col. MING, who benevolently receives the tales of trouble that the poor have to tell every day in the Mayor's Office, has acted this year as Clerk to the Police Commissioners, and for this same was yesterday voted $500.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBERIES.

Samuel Smith, of Hancock, Dutchess County, New-York, was robbed on Monday evening of [illegible] by a Cyprian with whom he had spent a portion of the evening. The thief was committed for trial.

George W. Clark, residing in West Twenty-fourth-street, lost his watch and chain, valued at $60, at a house in Mercer-street, whither he had gone at the solicitation of a pretty but frail one of "sweet eighteen." The pretty but frail one pawned the watch, and said she meant to return it to its owner. She was locked up for trial by Justice DAVIDSON.

Michael Farrell, Thomas Montgomery, John Carey and Michael Carter, all boys, were committed yesterday by Justice CONNOLLY, charged with stealing on Tuesday from an Express wagon, in Greenwich-street, a trunk containing fancy articles to the value of $50.

Henry Hughes, aged 15, and John Doyle, aged 21, were on Tuesday committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court charged with stealing $100 from James Hughes, keeper of a porter-house, at No. 711 Eighth-avenue. The money was found with Doyle, who said Henry Hughes gave it to him. Henry Hughes acknowledged having taken the money.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.

David Stitwagon, a shoemaker residing in West Washington-place, beat his wife on Tuesday evening, and cut her head with a knife. The wife complained, and Stitwagon was locked up by Justice DAVIDSON to answer the charge.

Jeremiah Driscoll, of No. 428 Water-street, struck with a hatchet, on Tuesday, D. Wyman, of No. 245 Fulton-street. He was arrested by Officer Campbell, of the Third Ward, and committed by Justice CONNOLLY.

Mary-Ann Casey appeared at the Tombs yesterday and complained that John Lynch forcibly outraged her person on Tuesday night. The accused was committed to answer.

THE LATE STABBING AFFRAY.

Charley Quinn, the negro who was stabbed on Tuesday night in the Fifth Ward, is not yet dead. Abbott, the Englishman who is accused of committing the deed, denies the accusation. He was yesterday committed to the Tombs to await the result.

U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

The Alleged Murder by Lewis, the Negro Cook of the Schooner Eudora.—Hon. JOHN MCKEON, United States District-Attorney, has decided that this crime was not committed within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States of America, but within the jurisdiction of a particular State and County, to wit, the State of New-York and the County of Westchester. The prisoner must, therefore, be disposed of by the authorities of the town of White Plains.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon. John W. Nelson, United States Commissioner.

The United States vs. Sylvanus W. Spencer.—This case has been before the Commissioner for several days, to take the testimony of witnesses sent home by the United States Consul at Rio. Spencer is charged with the crime of murder, and now stands committed for trial. The Grand Jury have also found a true bill against him on the same evidence. He will probably be tried in January next.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Industrial School Association.

The second annual meeting of this Society was held in the Brooklyn Athenæum Monday evening. It was organized about 18 months' since, for the charitable purpose of aiding in the rescue of vagrant children about the streets not admissable to the public schools, who are growing up in idleness, and preparing them for future usefulness. The whole management is in the charge of ladies, and thus far they have succeeded in their enterprise much better than was at first anticipated.

Two schools have been established. One in Concord-street, under the charge of Miss E. O. RAYMOND, which has an attendance of from 60 to 125 scholars, and is increasing. No. 2 is located in Nelson, near Court-street, South Brooklyn. The Society, in connection with the Managers of a Mission School, have recently leased their present location for a term of five years, and expended in repairs on the building $1,750—$850 of which has been paid; and have the refusal of the whole property at $2,500. An effort is being made to complete the purchase.

This school is under the charge of Miss ELIZABETH ADAMS, and has an average attendance of 96 scholars, who, as in the other school, are taught to sew, are clothed comfortably, and partially supplied with food. No. 2 is surrounded by a large Catholic population, and much opposition was at first experienced, but, by judicious management, all prejudice is gradually being removed, and many children of Catholic parents attend the school.

During the past month, a Temperance pledge has been passed round in the schools, and has received a large number of signatures, all over 7 years of age being permitted to sign. It is having a good effect.

A donation of eighty volumes, to form the nucleus for a library, has been made, and other donations are solicited. The Managers in their annual report speak in the most encouraging terms of their prospects, but ask for more laborers—young ladies who can spend two hours each day in school to teach sewing, &c., to visit the abodes of poverty—and also more money. The report remarks that this enterprise is as much of a missionary effort as though the recipients lived in a distant part of the earth. Some people seem to forget this fact.

The teaching in these Schools is eminently excellent, and deserves to be liberally supported by the community.

The total receipts of the Society since its organization amount to $3,377.86. $11 remains in the Treasury. This does not include $800 paid on School-house No. 2.

There was a respectable attendance at the Annual Meeting last evening, but not near so many there as should have been, considering the importance of the Society. Mayor HALL presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. HOGARTH, Rev. Mr. HILL, Rev. Dr. STONE, and others. After the election of officers the meeting adjourned.

The Prohibitory Law.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—This Court convened on Tuesday in Brooklyn, Judge STRONG on the bench. The following Grand Jury was empanelled:

JOHN M. HICKS, Foreman.

Wm. H. Bussell,	Esler Powell,	Josiah Parks,
Benj. P. Jones,	Wm. Wall,	Gaswood Pless,
J. P. Hendrickson,	D. B. Hasbrough,	E. K. Van Buren,
E. G. Bradford,	James Buckley,	Ambrose Bruin,
Thos. Edwards,	Platt Powell,	John Burtis,

Richard Whipple.

The Judge, in charging the jury, advised that body not to take any action under the Prohibitory Liquor Law, as the law had in this District been declared unconstitutional in its main features. The Grand Jury retired, and the Court adjourned till Tuesday next.

The Turf for 1855.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, Nov. 28. Match $1,000, two mile heats, in harness.

Mr. WHELAN names b. g. *Jake Oakley*.....1 1

Mr. PEABODY names *Gray Mare*..........2 2

	Time, First Heat.	Second Heat.
First mile	2:35	2:36
Second mile	2:35½	2:44
Total	5:10½	5:20

Mr. Buchanan and the London Times.

From the Washington Union.

The following is a copy of the contradiction forwarded by Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister at London, to the editors of the London *Times*, in refutation of the article which appeared in that paper charging him with having made certain assurances to the members of the British Ministry on the subject of the war with Russia, and especially in relation to the British enlistments in this country for the Crimea. Its mild and temperate tone contrasts admirably with the violent and vituperative character of the charges of the *Times*: and yet, notwithstanding it was forwarded to the editors of that journal nearly a month ago, they had refused to make any correction up to the period of the departure of the steamer *Canada*. We are not disposed to comment at length upon such an exhibition as this. The act of attributing to the American Minister expressions infamously false, followed up by a stubborn declension to publish his calm and respectful contradiction, proves a foregone determination of misrepresentation which would be unworthy of the most irresponsible journal. Such conduct speaks for itself:

"The American minister presents his compliments to the editors of the *Times*, and assures them that they have been 'misinformed' with respect to the expressions and conduct attributed to him in their leading article of this morning. Always mindful of the neutrality of his Government, which he fully approves, it was with deep regret he learned, as he first did from Washington, that attempts were made in the United States to recruit soldiers for the British army; because he felt confident that these attempts would tend to weaken the friendly relations between the two countries, which it has been his ardent desire, ever since his arrival in England, to cherish and promote.

The American minister can, of course, enter into no discussion in the public journals of questions between the two Governments, or state what is or what is not contained in any correspondence which may have arisen out of these questions; but he has felt it due both to the *Times* and himself to make this prompt correction.

No. 56 HARLEY-STREET, London, Nov. 1, 1855."

Mr. Buchanan's Dispatches.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in a letter dated the 27th inst., writes as follows: "The dispatches [illegible] from Mr. BUCHANAN are by no means warlike in their complexion, but are not so entirely satisfactory as our Government would wish. But, as I understand, the whole budget had not been yesterday considered. Lord CLARENDON appears to have acted upon the wise principle that 'a soft answer turneth away wrath.' At all events, the answer is of a character that is calculated to flatter and soothe the sensibilities of the United States."

Letter From D. S. Dickinson to the Boston Lecturing Committee.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 27th ult., inviting me to deliver one of a contemplated course of lectures, on the subject of *Slavery*, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, the ensuing season, reached here during my attendance upon a neighboring circuit, and I avail myself of the earliest moment, consistent with pressing engagements since my return, to acknowledge the honor extended me, and to explain the cause of delay in answering.

I have considered the subject of your invitation with much anxiety, and, upon the whole, am constrained by convictions of duty to decline it. To lecture upon this disturbing subject, unless it is proposed to act upon it, would seem to be a barren and profitless gratuity; and if action is proposed, it must have relation to the domestic concerns of our sovereign equals, with which we have no right to interfere. They left this question in other times, according to the true sense of the Constitution, to the people of New-York and Massachusetts, with all its responsibilities and irritations, to dispose of in their own good time and manner; and may we not, in the same confiding spirit, leave it to those upon whom it rests? Determined long since to leave this question where the Constitution left it, were I to accept your invitation, I would choose for my theme "The Duty of the People of these *Free States*," and would inculcate the valued admonitions of the Father of our Country upon sectional disturbances. Lest, however, a formal lecture, as proposed by your course, even invoking non-intervention in the affairs of Sovereign States, might be construed into an admission that it was an open question, and that by the same rule others might arraign and assail, I have determined that I shall best contribute to preserve the public peace by declining to take part in the proposed discussion. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, D. S. DICKINSON.

Dr. STONE, and others, Committee, &c.

Later from Eagle Pass—Excitement on the Rio Grande—Indian Movements—Discovery of the Bones of four of Callahan's Rangers.

The San Antonio *Texan* has the following letter from a correspondent at Eagle Pass, dated Oct. 30:

"Our neighbors over the Rio Grande are in considerable excitement between threatening our poor little town of Eagle Pass, and the news that they receive from parties in San Antonio, that the volunteers are coming in large numbers. As to this town, all the Mexicans living here have crossed into Mexico, with only one or two exceptions, leaving us only about twenty citizens to defend the place, in case they attempt (that is, the Mexicans) to put the threat that they had made into execution; that is, to come over and set fire and plunder the town, which could be done very easily if they attempt it.

They have a large force on the other side, up and down the river, and in front of this place. I suppose that they have within twenty-five miles each way, at least twelve hundred men under arms; five hundred having arrived from Monterey, with four pieces of artillery. Three Mexicans arrived here, Oct. 20, from San Antonio, bringing them news that the volunteers were in strong force, and on the road. On the 25th another express (Mexican) arrived, and crossed into Mexico from San Antonio; but as yet we have no idea what news he brought. We only know that all the families who had returned to Piedras Negras have been ordered to leave for San Fernando, a small town thirty miles west of this place, which they partly fortified by barricades, so that they are preparing for war.

It is reported that the Lipan Indians have carried their families to the mountains, and are now down ready to fight. There is a party of nine Lipans on this side. They were seen about Mine Creek, a few days ago.

The Mexicans have a party out on this side spying. They left Presidio Rio Grande eight days ago, and part of them went to San Antonio on the old Wells trail. So, you see, they are taking every precaution not to be surprised.

The bones of the four men lost by Capt. CALLAHAN's command in the fight with the Mexicans and Indians, have been brought to this side and buried. The skull of one bears the marks of the scalping-knife. Prior to removing them to their homes, the body of Lieut. DEVANT, drowned at this place last month, was found down by Laredo, stripped naked. When drowned, it is stated that he had on a gold watch and chain, a six-shooting pistol, and some considerable amount of money; showing, too plainly, the body had been robbed when found.

☞ The Mayor of Alexandria has offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who fired DOWELL's China store on Friday night of last week.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Destruction of a Distillery and Loss of Life in San Francisco.

IMPORTANT GOLD DISCOVERY IN TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

TERRIBLE CASE OF LYNCH LAW.

Highly Important from Oregon and Washington Territories.

GENERAL OUTBREAK OF THE INDIANS.

Desperate Fights.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Star of the West*, THOMAS MINER, Esq., commanding, from Puenta Arenas, Nicaragua, arrived at her dock early yesterday afternoon, with passengers and dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst.

There has been no sickness whatever the entire voyage.

Owing to the recent completion of increased facilities for traveling on the Transit route, these passengers crossed the Isthmus, and got on board the Atlantic steamship, inside of twenty-seven hours; and by the excellently organized arrangements of A. C. HUTCHINSON, Esq., the Agent now in charge of the Naval Depôt at Puenta Arenas, this ship was got thoroughly ready for sea in two hours after her arrival there from New-York.

Since the sanitary visitation of the "Northers," which prevail annually at this season in Nicaragua, the cholera has entirely disappeared, and the San Francisco *Herald*, in reporting the arrival of the steamship *Uncle Sam*, belonging to this line, with 689 passengers, who left this port on the 5th of October, says: "Not a single case of sickness occurred among them since leaving New-York."

Homeward the *Star of the West* called at Key West on the evening of the 23d, for coal, and left same night. On the 23d, off Sand Key, exchanged signals with the clipper-ship *Christian Cabbett*, steering W. On the 25th spoke the clipper *Santa Claus*, of Boston, from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, in lat. 30° 12', long. 79° 40'; wished to be reported.

We are indebted to the Pacific Express, WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, and the Purser of the *Star of the West*, for the latest files of papers and intelligence.

CALIFORNIA.

The News.

San Francisco has been visited by a regular "Norther." Several vessels at the wharves were somewhat injured by chafing and coming in collision with one another, but in no instance was the damage very material.

The Chinese are leaving California. The discriminating tax upon foreign miners, under which the Chinese are now compelled to pay $72 per annum into the State Treasury, and which is to be increased $24 each succeeding year, will necessarily induce their speedy departure from the mines. The *Challenger*, which sailed on Nov. 1, for Hong Kong, [illegible]

During the past [illegible] have been [illegible] have discharged about 2,000 bbls. of oil, and upwards of 20,000 lbs. of whalebone. This latter article will be shipped to the East, as well as some of the oil. Far-seeing men are looking forward to a day not very far distant, when the entire whaling fleet of the Pacific will rendezvous at San Francisco. The arrangements are now in progress which go far to produce this result.

The competition between the Steam Navigation Company and the "opposition" on the Sacramento River, has reached a point never before attained. Passengers and freight are carried at rates merely nominal. One or two steamboat collisions are noted, fortunately however, without any damage to life or limb.

Mr. JULIUS LEVY, of the firm of ST. LOSKY, LEVY & Co., has been convicted in the U. S. District Court of smuggling sixty-seven cases Havana cigars, valued at about $30,000.

The misunderstanding between the contractors and the stockholders of the Sacramento Valley Railroad has been settled, and the work is now rapidly progressing.

Two men were executed at Coloma on the 26th ult. CRANE, the Spiritualist, convicted of the murder of Miss NEWMAN, and MICKEY FREE, who was concerned in the murder of HOWE and others. The scene was witnessed by 6,000 spectators, and among the number were many females.

The vote for Governor of California has been officially announced—JOHNSON, 51,157; BIGLER, 46,220. JOHNSON's majority, 4,937.

The total valuation of real and personal property in the city of San Francisco is $32,076,372. In Sacramento city it is $7,617,785.

Two men, whose names are given as BLAKE and BUTLER, were murdered at Vallecito, Calaveras County, on the 24th ult. They had been pursuing some horse thieves, and, coming up with them, a fight ensued, which resulted as above stated.

A very general disapproval of the hanging affair at Columbia is expressed. In fact, Lynch trials and executions are becoming more unpopular every day.

The financial condition of the city and county of San Francisco, is still somewhat gloomy. The country has been liquidating some small claims at the rate of $2 scrip with 10 per cent. interest, for one dollar indebtedness. Within the last six years there has been paid into the city and county treasuries nearly $11,000,000, and all this has been drawn out, while the present indebtedness, funded and unfunded, amounts to at least $4,000,000. The taxable property of city and county is about $[illegible], and the population generally estimated at [illegible]. Thus we have the material to recover from our pecuniary embarrassments, if a prudent policy is pursued hereafter.

The first anniversary of Oakland College was celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 31, on the College ground. There was a large attendance of citizens. The exercises were extremely interesting.

Distillery in San Francisco Destroyed by Fire—Two Men Killed and Six Others Injured—Loss $120,000.

From the Alta California.

On Friday morning, Nov. 2, at 11¼ o'clock, a disastrous fire began in the Novelty Distillery, on the corner of Folsom and Prince streets. The distilling of alcohol had been undertaken for the first time, and a number of persons were collected about the "column," a large cylindrical copper cistern, twelve feet in diameter and twenty feet high, which was to contain the alcohol. There were about 600 gallons of alcohol in the column, when that vessel, from some cause unknown and even unsuspected, suddenly burst with a loud noise, and threw the hot alcohol through the room, and the alcoholic steam through the building. About 80 feet from the column, was the fire used to make the steam, which was employed to heat the whisky to be distilled, and this fire was conveyed on the instant throughout the whole distillery by the inflammable vapor of the alcohol, scalding all the persons near the room where the explosion occurred, and setting fire to the whole building. Six men were badly injured and two (CARROLL, Carpenter, and BIRD, Cooper) mortally.

There were thirty men about the distillery at the time of the accident, and some of them attempted to start the steam fire engine, connected with the distillery, but the engine was out of order; and it could have done little good at any rate, because the whole establishment was on fire.

The building was of brick, three stories above the basement, and 80 by 160 feet upon the ground. The building had been erected in excellent style, and with the apparatus cost $80,000. Forty-five thousand gallons of whisky, 600 gallons of alcohol, and about 10,000 bushels of grain were consumed with the distillery, and nothing destructive by fire was left except the steam engine and boilers, which were at a distance from the main building. The total loss was $120,000, of which $30,000 was insured. The principal interest in the establishment was owned in New-York, but Messrs. HIRSCHMAN and RAYMOND were large shareholders and the ostensible owners here.

Collision and Firing between Two Steamers.

From the San Francisco Herald, Nov. 3.

A collision occurred yesterday between the steamers *New-World* and *Defender*, on their way from Sacramento to this city, and there was so much excitement that four or five pistol shots were fired from each boat. [illegible] The following extract from a card signed by the passengers of the *New-World* is said to give a correct version of the affair:

The undersigned, passengers on board the steamer *New-World*, on her passage downward from Sacramento, on the evening of the 12th inst., make the following statement of facts:

The steamer *New-World* had gained upon the steamer *Defender*, likewise bound downward, and was about to pass her in Suisun Bay. When about one hundred yards apart, the *Defender*, then still below the *New-World*, turned to the left and crossed her bow, causing her to stop; and repeated this movement several times. The *New-World*, after several stoppages, slowly continued her course, and struck the *Defender* on her starboard quarter. As the boats drew near each other, some person from the *Defender* called out, "I'll shoot you," accompanying the threat with abusive language. Immediately after the collision, and while at a distance of about thirty yards, several pistol-shots were fired from the *Defender* in the direction of the *New-World*, some of the balls passing near many of the passengers. It is proper to state, also, that after several shots were fired from the *Defender*, shots were fired from the deck of the *New-World* by a passenger.

Terrible Case of Lynch Law—Cattle Thieves Hung by the People in Stanislaus County.

A correspondent of a San Francisco paper, writing from Hills Ferry on 20th of October, gives the following account of a most terrible affair:

On last Tuesday evening information was brought to this place by the indefatigable BILL LANE, that he had that day encountered four men in the range, near the Agua Salada, who had in their possession about 100 head of cattle, branded respectively with the irons of Messrs. Brown, [illegible] WILSON and MONTGOMERY, which he believed to have been stolen. Notice was at once given to as many of the parties interested as was convenient to do at the time, who at once pronounced the cattle stolen. Seven resolute men promptly armed and equipped themselves and started in pursuit. They returned to this place on Thursday evening, with the thieves in custody, three of whom were Mexicans, FRANCISCO SANCHEZ, FERNANDO TAPIA and JESUS FIERO, and the fourth was a German, named JAMES G. LACKNER. The Mexicans were captured near the mouth of Corral Hollow, and LACKNER at a house situated some miles up the Hollow, where the whole party had been quietly enjoying a breakfast.

The prisoners were strictly cared for until yesterday afternoon, when a complete investigation of their conduct was had, and their guilt established beyond all possibility of doubt. LACKNER, however, made a clean breast, by confessing the part he had taken in driving off the cattle, and pronounced his companions equally guilty with himself; he also gave a very interesting account of a half dozen or more birds of a like fashion with himself, together with their names, residences, and other particulars, that will probably lead to their arrest; but concerning this matter, I will at present withhold further particulars. Altogether, he betrayed such a knowledge of the outlaws of the country, and familiarity with their acts, that it placed his eligibility to a rope's end beyond the reach of a doubt.

They were all hung in a row, at sunset, about a mile above this place. Nothing transpired uncommon to such transactions.

The Mexicans were stubborn, cool and collected to the last, making no confession, nor manifesting any signs of penitence, beyond asking those around to "pardon them," and regretting that they must die without the absolving aid of a Padre. LACKNER had, several times during the day, displayed great fear of death; but during the few minutes preceding his execution, seemed resigned to his fate, admitting that he deserved it, hard as it was.

Important Discovery of Gold in Tuolumne County.

Great excitement has been created in Tuolumne County by the discovery of a large amount of very rich and extensive auriferous deposits under "Table Mountain," in that County. Table Mountain is a hill of basalt varying from 100 to 300 feet in height, with perpendicular sides, and some thirty miles long. In February last it was discovered that under the basalt was a layer of gravel and clay, which had evidently once been a river bed. These ancient (perhaps ante-diluvian) river beds are not uncommon in California, are frequently found under and at right angles with high and long ranges of mountains, and are generally very rich in gold. The knowledge that there was an ancient river bed under Table Mountain was sufficient to induce adventurous ventures, which were accordingly made, in building very extensive tunnels and shafts into the bowels of the mountain. [illegible]

[illegible]

But when the Table Mountain dirt came out, news of it containing a pound of gold to a pint of the material, then everybody wanted claims on Table Mountain, and great complaint was made of the large size of the claims; and, within a couple of weeks, suits were brought, wherein the interests were valued from $15,000 to $20,000; one has been fought, and one man lies at the door of death; and it is demanded by [illegible] passed by the State to govern the size of the mining claims, without permitting the miners of a district to settle such matters for themselves.

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

The Indian War.

Outbreak of the Indians in Washington Territory—The Whites in Arms—Fights and Massacres—Calls for Volunteers.

It will be remembered our last advices from Puget Sound, informed us that Major HALLER and his command had been surrounded by an overwhelming force of savages in the Yakima country, and was in fact so critically situated as to require assistance from the settlements to extricate him. Lieutenant SLAUGHTER, with a force of fifty men, started to his relief, but turned back in consequence of reports of the great strength of the Indians, until he could receive reinforcements. The news brought by the *Columbia*, shows that the first reports were not exaggerated, and that the tribes at war are much more formidable than was at first supposed.

Acting-Governor MASON has called for two companies of volunteers, and made a requisition for arms and ammunition upon the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander STERRETT, and the revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*, Captain PEASE, which was promptly complied with. The *Puget Sound Courier*, commenting upon these measures, says:

"We said that only one-half enough men had been called for; we say this for the reason that it is asserted that these confederated tribes can bring into the field four thousand warriors. [illegible] force now in the field and those on the way, which will not, at the most, exceed 800 men, is not sufficient; whereas 800 men more could have been raised easily, of which there is no doubt. On the authority of a company of Frenchmen and one American, RICHARD BRADLEY, of Olympia, who have just returned from Fort Colville, and upon whose authority Lieut. SLAUGHTER and command has returned to White River to wait for reinforcements, it may safely be put down that all the men that can be furnished will be needed to terminate Gov. STEVENS' glorious war. This company report that on the Yakima River there are 2,000 warriors, composed of all the tribes east of the Cascades, under arms, and that they could furnish 3,000 more. That they stopped them two days, and would have killed BRADLEY had they not supposed him to be a Frenchman. It will be noticed that they desire to kill none but Americans; for in all those companies where Americans have been killed, the Frenchmen have not been harmed, and in one or two instances they saved, it is supposed, the whole company by being Frenchmen. "King George men," we believe, are also left unharmed. For this distinction there are many reasons. None but the Americans have used them wrongfully, and they, not all, but many, and those mostly whom the Indians denominate [illegible], have done it with a vengeance, robbed them of their lands and treated them worse than slaves—as brutes, and in fact been the cause of these difficulties."

Governor CURRY, of Oregon, called for nine companies of volunteers, which were speedily raised, mustered into service and departed for the seat of war. The several companies number as follows: Washington County, men, 140; Multnomah County, 79; Clackamas County, 93; Yamhill County, [illegible]; Marion County, 84; Polk County, 104; Linn County, 84; Benton County, 79; Wasco County, [illegible]. Total force, 795.

Captain MILLER, of West Tualatin, with a company of some 40 volunteers, has proceeded to the vicinity of St. Helens to defend that section in case of a descent of the Indians through the mountain passes of Lewis River. Block houses have been built at St. Helens, Rainier, Hillsborough, West Tualatin, (Forest Grove,) Lenox's Settlement, and Colonel Hall's Settlement.

The following from the *Dalles*, Oct. 30, is the latest from the seat of war: "The Indian reports are becoming more daring every day. It is believed here that the Walla Wallas and Nezperces are about joining. The Walla Chief Pee-Pee-Mox-Mox, (Yellow Serpent,) has moved over on the north side of the Columbia River, and has called for all the Columbia bands to come into camp on the Yakima River. Let them all pitch in, for they are sure to do it sooner or later. The man who was supposed to have [illegible]

[illegible] ... he was shot in three places, a fourth shot struck the button-moulds ... over his back.

[illegible]

THE WAR IN ROGUE RIVER VALLEY.

A Fight—Two Whites Killed and Ten Wounded—A Siege Expected.

We make the following from an extra of the Crescent City Herald of the 17th October:

[illegible]

More Indian Depredations—Trains Attacked—Fortifications to be Erected.

[illegible]

The Very Latest—United States Troops Attacked—Startling News of Major Haller—A Battle of Fifty Hours' Duration.

[illegible]

When Mr. K. fell, the remaining eight men took to flight. The Indians drove off all his animals, with provisions, &c.

It is reported (doubtful) that a pack train bringing the goods of Messrs. Maury & Davis, of Jacksonville, to that place, was attacked, and two men with the train were killed, and about seventy-five mules, and as many or more loads, captured by the Indians.

From the last Yreka Union we have news of startling interest in regard to Major Haller. His troops, after being surrounded in the Yakima Indian country, fought for fifty hours against an overwhelming body of savages. They then charged through the savage horde, and retreated to the Dalles, with the loss of all the animals, provisions and camp equipage belonging to the expedition. One cannon was spiked and left behind.

In the battle and retreat, nearly one fifth of Maj. Haller's force was either killed or wounded.

The Indians are represented to be well armed, brave and resolute, and far more numerous than had been supposed.

[illegible] says many of the Indians were mounted. They had previously murdered three men on Cow Creek.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Commercial News—Debut of Lola Montez at Sydney—Intelligence from Victoria.

We have Sydney dates to the 20th of August:

The great depreciation in the price of Flour and [illegible] is noticed in the Chronicle of today [illegible] ... other American brands ... These rates, says the Sydney [illegible] ... are such as will likely be maintained for a time, unless, however, any large quantities should come in. The market, at present quotations, is far less feverish than it has been for some time past, and in the absence of arrivals, we should not be surprised to see a slight reaction. The probability is, however, that, at present rates, there will be no deficiency of supply.

The same paper of August 23, remarks: "Chilian Flour, so lately quoted at £30 ⅌ ton, does not now obtain more than £27 10s., while Wheat from the same quarter, the price of which we have recently ... ⅌ bushel is now obtainable in large quantities at 9s. 6d. ⅌ bushel." Further information on this subject—which is one most important to consumers and merchants of California—will be found under our usual head of Mercantile [illegible].

[illegible] ... with her troupe, made her first appearance before an Australian audience at the Royal Victoria Theatre, in Sydney, on Aug. 22. The piece selected was "Lola Montez in Bavaria"—[illegible] ... own life in Bavaria. The political allusions ... drew forth much approbation from the audience. The theatre was crowded to excess. The ... seems to have been very successful.

The political news from Melbourne is unimportant. [illegible] ... fallen there as it had in Sydney, though not to quite so great an extent. The Melbourne ... of 20th August, (the latest ... received,) stated that millers had reduced their ... for town-made flour to £40 per ton, and ... Chilian to £37. Importers, however, were selling at ... Arrivals were expected from Sydney [illegible].

[illegible]

being, as yet has displayed itself to a very limited extent. The jobbing trade with the interior, on which [illegible] proved illusory, and although within the last few days the [illegible] in this respect has been increasing, still it falls very short of the expectations generally formed in regard to it. From to-day has scarcely proved an improvement on yesterday, and notwithstanding the placing on the market of another cargo of valuable and assorted invoices, arriving per Fleetwing, from New-York, as yet we hear reported the sales of but few goods from her. Jobbing to-day has fully maintained the character which has characterized it during some days past, and appears to be gathering as the week draws near its close.

The unfortunate destruction by fire at noon of the large and extensive distillery known as the Novelty Works, full particulars of which are given elsewhere, has had a quickening effect on the market for domestic liquors. These articles, which for a day or so back have been somewhat depressed and inactive have at once felt the influence thus put forth of the withdrawal from the field of the large amounts of domestic manufacture which had already made serious inroads on the prospects of the imported stock. This evening we are cognizant of an offer for American brandy having been refused at a figure largely in advance of what the same parcel failed to obtain this morning, so rapid has been the impulse derived from the untoward calamity.

By an arrival to-day from China, that of the ship Kossuth Hanscome(?) from Hongkong, we are placed in receipt of late advices from all the China ports and the East Indies. Our record of the markets will be found under the appropriate head, and are unusually full and complete, together with the ship news, which is more than ordinarily interesting.

In Flour and Grain to-day, we have no activity to chronicle; the first named article is wholly quiet, while in regard to the last, the severe gale which lasted throughout the whole of the morning, left a heavy swell in the Bay which precluded any possibility of the small produce crafts laying alongside the various piers landing their cargoes.

Flour—Sales have been mostly of a jobbing character, including small lots Gallego, at $15; 750 qr. sacks Magnolia, Golden Gate, and Oregon Mills, in lots, at $10; 200 do. do. self-raising, at $11 50. Wheat—Sales of 1,050 bags choice, at a shade under 3c.; 600 do. good quality, at 2¾c.; 200 do. fair, at 2½c.; 400 do. good, at $2 90; 150 do., at 2¾. Barley—Sales have been light, comprising only 800 bags, at $2 35; 500 do., at 2⅛c.; 10 do., at 2⅞c. Oats—Sales 150 cks. inferior, at $2; 100 do. prime, at $2 30; 50 do. at $2 87½; 250 do. choice, at $2 50. Potatoes—Sales in all add up 900 bags, at 1⅛c.@1¾c., according to quality. Pork—Sale of 50 half-bbls. clear, at $21. Butter—Sales of 70 firkins choice new extra Gaieta, at 60c.; 55 do. do., on private terms; and 20 do. old, also private. Teas—400 cases black, in bulk, sold on private terms. Bitters—50 cases Boker's sold at $8. Raisins—Sale of 500 boxes Layer, to arrive, at $5 25. Coal—123 tons Lackawanna sold at $17 50. Tin Plates—100 boxes charcoal IX Tin Plates, at $17. Alcohol—Sale of 400 gallons, in tin, at $1 10. Tobacco—Sales of 8 cases Pride of the Pacific, containing about 80 lbs., at $55 ⅌ case; 12 do. Cantelope, at 35c. Prints—Sale of 10 cases Steam, at 6c. ⅌ yard. Rice—Auction sale of 900 mats Arracan, at 5c. Lumber—130,000 feet Humboldt, and 20,000 feet Eastern tongued and grooved Flooring, on private terms.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Washington, Yolo County, Oct. 25, Mr. F. Burr to Miss J. E. Porterfield, both of Cache Creek.

In San Juan, Nevada County, Oct. 20, Mr. William Heath to Miss Martha Stewart.

In San Francisco, Oct. 25, by the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Mr. David Trembley, of this city, to Miss Mary M. Kroh, of Stockton.

In San Francisco, Oct. 25, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, at Trinity Church, Horatio P. Willis, Esq., of Boston, to Rebecca Bazon, daughter of Dr. David A. Edgar, of Staten Island, New-York.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 21, Mr. Samuel Hart to Miss Lucinda E. Tibbets.

Near the Mission of San Gabriel, Mr. Jonathan Ray to Miss Agnes, daughter of Jesse Hildreth.

In San Francisco, Oct. 30, in Trinity Church, by Rev. Mr. Wyatt, W. Douglass Somerville to Laura W. Slocum, niece of Thomas Davenport, both of this city.

In San Francisco, Oct. 28, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. John Gerhard Plumpke to Miss Dorothea Talle, all of that city.

In San Jose, Oct. 25, Mr. Givens George to Miss Fannie Wilburn.

In San Jose, Oct. 25, Mr. F. G. Appleton to Miss Josephine Wilburn.

At Oakland, O. T., Sept. 25, Mr. Thomas Polock to Mrs. Nancy Harris.

At Diamond Springs, Oct. 9, Mr. E. H. Evans to Miss M. O. Holmes.

At Fort Jim, El Dorado County, Mr. Nicholas Coghlan to Miss Mary Coghlan.

At Georgetown, Oct. 16, Mr. John Marchant to Miss Susan Stanish.

At Jackson, Oct. 12, Mr. George F. Tripp to Miss Emily Caroline Shelton.

At Mokelumne Hill, Oct. 6, Mr. A. B. Laforge to Miss Marie Elizabeth Hughes.

At Oakland, Oct. 21, at the residence of Frederick Schmidt, Esq., by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, Andrew Himmelmann, Esq., of San Francisco, to Catharina Michel, of New-York City.

In Sacramento, Oct. 21, Mr. Richard Billet to Miss Amelia Hagan, daughter of Col. L. Hagan.

In Sacramento, Oct. 19, Mr. Alfred Jennings to Miss Sarah Jane Ladd, both of Placerville.

In Shasta, Oct. 18, Mr. J. H. Spatz to Miss Agnes Miers, both of Shasta.

On Eel River, Humboldt County, Oct. 7, Mr. A. Monroe, of Ridgeville, Trinity County, to Miss Ann Maria Alby, of Humboldt County.

In San Francisco, Oct. 22, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. E. W. Laine to Miss Emily S. E. Pollard, all of San Francisco.

In Santa Clara, Oct. 22, Mr. Chas. Healy to Miss Anna Morgan.

In Santa Clara, Oct. 17, Dr. John D. Scott to Miss Rebecca F. Reeve.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 13, at the Church of St. Mary's, Don Santiago Watson to Doña Dolores, daughter of Don Manuel Dominguez.

In Los Angeles, Oct. 11, Mr. James H. Kellogg to Miss America Isbel Asher.

In American Valley, Oct. 2, Mr. D. I. Wilmans to Miss Martha J. Bass.

In Martinez, Oct. 28, R. S. Enlville to Miss Lavinia Hastings, both of Martinez.

At St. Louis, Sierra County, Oct. 21, Mr. John North, of Vallejo, to Miss Matilda Osgood, of St. Louis.

In Marysville, Oct. 10, Mr. Roswell Hewitt, of Scales' Diggings, to Miss Hannah Bullard, of Marysville.

In Stockton, Oct. 29, Mr. J. Wagner to Miss Magdalena Kuhn, both of Stockton.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Oct. 29, Rudolph Schleiden, aged 6 years, son of W. Schleiden.

Near Bidwell's Bar, Butte County, Oct. 14, James Clark, formerly of Belfast, Me.

In San Francisco, Oct. 26, at her residence on Lombard-street, Mrs. Susannah Parker, the beloved wife of S. W. Parker. Her remains were interred on Saturday in the Lone Mountain Cemetery.

In San José, Oct. 26, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, Don José Viget, an old Californian.

At Ophir, Placer County, Oct. 21, Ambrose W. Story, of consumption, in the 33d year of his age.

In Bidwell, Oct. 20, Robert Briscoe, colored, aged about 40 years.

At Shaw's Flat, Oct. 18, of inflammation of the lungs, Charles M. Walker, in the 24th year of his age.

At the Tower House, Shasta County, Oct. 24, of fever, D. T. Clark, aged about 30, formerly of South Boston, Mass.

In San Francisco, Oct. 21, Mrs. Mary L., wife of Hon. George W. Baker.

In Calcutta, James G. Stowell, of San Francisco, aged 18 years.

In Marysville, Oct. 8, of inflammation of the bowels, Wm. Thomas, formerly a resident of Cooper County, Mo., aged 20 years.

In Placer County, Oct. 7, Marvin A. Collins, aged 28 years.

At Dotan's Bar, Placer County, Oct. 2, Andrew Cunningham, formerly of Massachusetts, aged 38 years.

On board ship Alboni, May 15, James V. Haley; he fell from the topsail-yard and was instantly killed.

On board ship Alboni, Oct. 14, of consumption, J. H. Lansing, of Montague, N. Y.

On board ship Alboni, Oct. 11th, of scurvy Herman Shomacher.

In San Francisco, on the morning of Oct. 22, Willis Norman, aged 35 years.

On Trinity River, Oct. 16, Alfred Henderson, of typhoid fever, aged 27 years, formerly of Indiana.

In San Francisco, Oct. 23, of cholera, Willard C., eldest son of E. W. and A. M. Burr, aged 17 years and 3 months.

At New Union Company Bar, Mokelumne River, Oct. 11, John F. [illegible], aged 33 years, formerly of Boston, Mass.

[illegible] the Cosumnes River, Sacramento County, Oct. 13, Miss Catharine Murray, aged 23 years, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.

[illegible] Bar, Siskiyou County, Oct. 6, Ovide A. [illegible], aged 33 years and 4 months, a native of Riviere de Loup, Canada.

In Sacramento, Oct. 28, Abdiel Richardson, aged [illegible] years, of Waterford, Vt.

In Sacramento, Oct. 28, James Clark, eldest child of R. C. and S. M. Clark, aged 10 years and 4 months.

In Hawkinsville, Siskiyou County, Oct. 24, Levi Roderick, formerly of Vincennes, Ind., aged 34 years.

At French Gulch, Oct. 22, Laurence Sherry, aged about 29 years, formerly of Rhode Island.

In Volcano, Oct. 28, Mrs. Mary Hostetter, consort of Abram Hostetter, aged 35 years.

In Volcano, Oct. 21, Miss Ruth Reynolds, aged 22 years.

A Waif.—We understand that a mechanic in this city was subjected to an embarrassing surprise, a few days since, while at work in a room full of [illegible], male and female, by the sudden apparition of a young woman with an infant in her arms, marching straight up to him, deposited the [illegible] on the table before him, with the remark, "[illegible] your child—I shan't take care of it any [longer]," and vanished, leaving him the unexpected possessor of an interesting piece of property. The girls laughed at the poor fellow, but he made the best [of it] ... and a shopmate undertook to provide temporary lodgings for the little stranger. Did the census-takers register this numeral?—Hartford Times, Saturday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Trial, Conviction, and Execution of General Corral for High Treason.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL.

Recognition of the Nicaraguan Government by the United States Minister.

ADDRESS OF MR. WHEELER AND REPLY OF PRESIDENT RIVAS.

By the arrival of the Star of the West, we have received important news from Nicaragua.

On the 8th inst., Gen. Corral, Commander of the forces of the late Government of Nicaragua, was detected in traitorous correspondence with Santos Guardiola, late a general officer in the Legitimist Army—notwithstanding he had so recently ratified the treaty of peace, and with solemn ceremonies inaugurated the new Government—and subsequently celebrated the union of the two armies by a public ball, in demonstration of his sincerity. He was promptly arrested, by order of Gen. Walker, tried by a court martial, found guilty of high treason, and shot at the public plaza in the city of Granada.

The commander-in-chief of the combined army has recently received considerable reinforcements of Americans, and is in firm possession of every city and hamlet, and Napoleonic he may announce "the Empire is at peace."

Trial, Conviction and Execution of Don Ponciano Corral, for High Treason and Conspiracy against the Government of Nicaragua.

From El Nicaraguense, Nov. 10.

Head Quarters of Army of Nicaragua,
Granada, Nov. 5, 1855.

A Court Martial will be held to-morrow morning, Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of trying General Don Ponciano Corral on the charges and specifications hereunto annexed.

The Court will consist of Col. C. C. Hornsby, President; Lieut.-Col. C. H. Gilman, Major E. J. Sanders, Captain George R. Davidson, Captain S. C. Astin, Captain C. J. Turnbull, and Lieut. George R. Caston.

Inasmuch as the case is of much public importance, Col. B. D. Fry will act as Judge Advocate.

Col. Don Carlos Thomas will act as interpreter for the Court.

(Signed) WM. WALKER.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

William Walker, General of Division, and Commander in Chief of the army of Nicaragua, accuses Don Ponciano Corral, General and Minister of War of said Republic—

Charge 1st.—That said Corral is guilty of high treason.

Specification.—That he has invited Gen D. Santos Guardiola, and Col. D. Pedro Xatruch, to come with arms and force to disturb the peace of Nicaragua.

Charge 2d.—That said Corral has conspired with the enemies of the State to overthrow the existing government of Nicaragua.

Specification.—That he has conspired for said purpose with said Guardiola and Xatruch, and with one General Thomas Martinez.

(Signed) WILLIAM WALKER.

THE PROSECUTION.

Proceedings of the Court Martial held in pursuance to the annexed order, at the city of Granada, on the 6th day of November, 1855, for the trial of Don Ponciano Corral, General and Minister of War of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Court being duly organized, the prisoner was brought in and pleaded "not guilty" to the charges, and objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, which objection was overruled.

By request of the prisoner, Col. P. H. French appeared as counsel for the defence.

Gen. Wm. Walker sworn, and testified as follows:

Question.—Do you know the prisoner, and if so, are you acquainted with his hand-writing, and what are your means of knowing the same? *Answer.*—I know the prisoner and know his hand-writing; I have seen him sign his name.

Q.—Are the papers now exhibited and marked A, B and C, in the handwriting of Gen. Corral? A.—The papers marked A and B are entirely in his handwriting, and the papers marked C are signed by him; the body of the papers are not in his handwriting.

Q.—State how they came into your possession and when? A.—They were delivered to me yesterday by Gen. Valle, in the envelope here exhibited and marked E.

Q.—State what you know of the papers marked C, and what the prisoner has said concerning the same in your presence? A.—In order to explain the said papers to the Court, I must state that, yesterday, Gen. Corral came to me and asked if I had sent an order to Rivas and Managua to diminish the garrisons at those places; I replied that I had; he remarked that he thought, under the treaty, it was competent for the Government only, to give such an order; I then inquired of him if he had communicated to the Commandants of said places that I had been named Commander-in-Chief of the army, and he replied that he had; this morning I received a dispatch from the Sub-Prefect, who is the Commandant of Managua, informing me that, yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, there was a letter in Managua, addressed to Gen. Martinez, and in the handwriting of Gen. Corral, and purporting, on the superscription, to come from him, and that the same passed through Mesaya with a courier; I then called Gen. Corral, and inquired of him whether he had sent the letter to Gen. Martinez yesterday; he replied, under oath, that he had sent no letter, but intended to send those decrees, (the papers marked C,) which he took from his pocket.

Q.—State what you know of the papers marked D, and how, and when the same came into your possession. A.—The said paper was sealed when I received it, and in the same envelope with the papers marked A and B.

Q.—Will you explain to the Court who is Gen. Guardiola, to whom Gen. Corral's letters are addressed, and how he stands toward the present Government of Nicaragua?

The above question and answer ruled out by the Court, on the ground that no evidence was necessary on the point. The position of Gen. Guardiola being a matter of public notoriety.

Col. Fernando Chamorro being sworn, answered as as follows:

Q.—Do you know Thomas Martinez; and, if so, do you know his hand-writing? A.—I know him; but have never seen him write.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Don Patricio Rivas, sworn: Q.—Do you know the prisoner to be Gen. Corral; and if so, was he lately in command of the legitimate forces; and was he duly empowered to make the late treaty; and what was the amount of the forces, all told, under his command at the time the treaty was formed? A.—Yes, I do; he was; I know by a letter from him, that he was duly empowered to make the late treaty; I do not know how many troops he had at the time of the treaty, but a little before, I heard he had a thousand men at Rivas.

Q.—Has Gen. Corral ever spoke to you with regard to his intentions, and his faith in the late treaty? A.—He has.

Q.—Have you ever seen any of the letters that Gen. Corral sent away on the subject, private or official? A.—The only communication I have seen was directed to me by Gen. Corral, which I have in my hands, which letter informed me of the treaty, and called me to this city.

Q.—Was there anything else in the letter. A.—Nothing more.

Q.—Was there anything in the acts of the prisoner aside from the charges before this Court, that would lead you to suppose that he intended any treasonable designs against the Government, or intention of violating the late treaty? A.—Nothing besides the letters I have seen yesterday. I was surprised to see them.

Q.—Did you, as President of the Republic, order General Corral, Secretary of War, and *ad interim*, Secretary of State, to transmit the decrees of this Government, and the news of the treaty to all the various authorities and departments of this Republic? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Are you not aware that he performed the duty assigned him? A.—I think so, but am not sure of it.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the family of Gen. Corral? A.—No. I have seen them.

Q.—Do you know that he has any family in Granada? A.—Yes, he has a young daughter half crazy.

Q.—Will you look over the books and see whether the prisoner has done everything in accordance with his orders? A.—All the communications of which there are copies in the book now exhibited, were ordered by me, except one which Gen. Corral says was ordered by the General-in-Chief.

Q.—Are the other books which you have examined correct? A.—They are.

Q.—Has the prisoner, in his private conversations with you always expressed his wish that the peace might be permanent? A.—He has.

Q.—(By the President of the Court)—Why were you surprised at seeing the letters referred to? A.—Because he had always expressed his desire for peace.

Q.—(By the same)—Do you know Gen. Corral's handwriting, and did you read the letters intercepted by Gen. Walker, yesterday? A.—I know his writing, and read the letters.

Q.—(By the same)—Do you know those letters to be treason to the State? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know Gen. Guardiola? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are the letters now exhibited, and marked A, B, and D, the ones you refer to? A.—They are.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Findings of the Court Martial, held at the city of Granada, Nov. 6, 1855, for the trial of Don Ponciano Corral, General and Minister of War of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Court finds the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications as preferred, and sentence him to be put to death by shooting.

H. C. HORNSBY, Colonel and President.
B. D. Fry, Colonel and Judge Advocate.

The Court recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the Commander-in-Chief.

C. C. HORNSBY, Colonel and President.
B. D. Fry, Colonel and Judge Advocate.

Affirmation of Sentence of Court Martial and Order for Execution of General Don Ponciano Corral.

Head Quarters Army of Nicaragua,
Granada, Nov. 7, 1855.

Having read and duly considered the proceedings and sentence of the Court Martial organized for the trial of Don Ponciano Corral, on the charge of High Treason and of Conspiracy against the Government of this Republic, the sentence of said Court is hereby affirmed, and it is ordered:

That said Don Ponciano Corral be shot in the Plaza of Granada, at 12 M., on Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855, and the Officer of the Day is charged with the execution of the sentence.

WM. WALKER, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

The execution of the within sentence will be postponed until 2 o'clock P. M. of this day.

Granada, Nov. 8, 1855.

WM. WALKER, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Within order complied with, and the prisoner shot at 2 o'clock P. M.

Granada, Nov 8, 1855. CHAS. H. GILMAN,
Officer of the Day.

THE PROOFS OF CORRAL'S GUILT.

The following are the letters referred to above:

[TRANSLATION.]

Granada, Nov. 1, 1855.

To Gen. Santos Guardiola:

My Esteemed Friend: It is necessary that you should write to our friends to give them notice of the danger which threatens us, and to take active steps with you. If you wait two months it will be too late.

Think of us and of your offers!

I salute your lady and am your real friend to command.

Yours, &c., P. CORRAL.

Nicaragua is lost. Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatemala are lost if you let things go on.

Come quickly and you will find auxiliaries.

Friend Don Pedro: We are badly, badly, badly off. Think of your friends. I was left here without anything but what I had on my body, and I hope for your help.

Your friend, &c., P. CORRAL.

Managua, Nov. 3, 1855.

To General Santos Guardiola:

My Dear Sir and Friend—I inclose to you letters from the General who does not write much on account of the insecurity; but you already understand all he wants to tell you, and it is enough if you consider the sufferings of a man who has been forced to the sacrifice to do what he has done, and to whom they already deny what was offered him. We all expect a fatality, and always with hopes, which at the end only turned out illusory. We all confide in you, and only in you, to redeem this beautiful section of Central America. We hope that you and the real friends of Honduras will not be indifferent to our disgrace. Thousand probabilities—many elements—a good deal of disposition, and much repining!

If things here go on badly, and cannot be remedied, I will with pleasure once more become a Hondureno.

I felicitate you and participate in your pleasure in returning again to your beloved country; always remain there, and may tyranny never again take root in that soil so worthy there to be forever buried.

I salute affectionately Lady Anita and you. With all frankness command your friend, &c.

Sign, TOMAS MARTINEZ.

THE EXECUTION.

At a 2¼ P. M., the prisoner, attended by the clergy, made his appearance under an escort of soldiers, and crossing the Plaza, took a seat in a chair prepared for the occasion. The death sentence was read to him by Col. Gilman, Officer of the Day, and almost immediately after the spirit of Gen. Don Ponciano Corral had passed from time into the mysteries of an eternity, having been pierced, we understand, by every bullet fired at him.

He met his fate with the composure of a soldier, and was evidently a man worthy of a better fate. His countenance, though only some eighty hours had elapsed from his arrest to his execution, bore marks of the severe mental trials he had undergone.

Other arrests in the same connection were made on the 5th instant; but the details have not transpired in a sufficiently reliable form to be the subject of a notice from us. In our next we shall, perhaps, be enabled to chronicle them.

Recognition of the Nicaraguan Government by the United States Minister—Address of Mr. Wheeler—Reply of President Rivas.

From el Nicaraguense. (Extra.) Nov. 12.

We alluded, in our regular issue of Saturday, to the fact of the official reception of Hon. J. H. Wheeler, by His Excellency, Don Patricio Rivas, President of the Republic.

At 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 10th inst., the Prefect of Granada and the Governor, by the direction of the President, awaited on the Minister, at the house of the United States Legation, where all the American residents of Granada had assembled; when they repaired to the Council Chamber of the Government House, where the officers of the Commander-in-Chief, the Clergy, and many others, had assembled. Col. Wheeler then delivered the following address:

Mr. President: I congratulate you upon your accession to the Presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua.

I had the honor of presenting in May last, to the government of this city, a letter from the President of the United States, accrediting me Minister Resident near this Republic.

The diplomatic usages of the United States, from the earliest period, have always acknowledged that every nation possesses the right to govern itself according to its own will, and to transact its business through whatsoever agent it may think proper to employ.

In conformity to ancient and honorable precedents, I request that you will regard the letter of the President of the United States, now on file in the Archives of your State Department, as addressed to you, as President of the Republic of Nicaragua; and that you rely with confidence on his sincerity in the expressions of friendship entertained by him, and the people of the United States, for this Republic, and the desire of the President and our Government, to cultivate the harmony and good correspondence which now so happily subsists between us.

From the period of her Independence from Spain, in 1821, to the date of the Treaty by virtue of which, you, Mr. President, hold your office, Nicaragua has been the scene of revolution and warfare, of intestine convulsion and blood. If there were at some short intervals, a temporary cessation of hostilities, it was only to enable the political storm to gather fresh fury by repose.

I hail the Treaty of the 23d ult., between the Chiefs of the respective Armies, as was the sacred dove bearing the Olive Branch of Peace, proving that the bitter waters of desolation and destruction had subsided—and I trust, that the Ark which has been so long tossed upon the troubled ocean of political strife, may now rest secure in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

With a soil as fertile as any on earth, abundant in mineral wealth, the "El Dorado" of the hopes of Columbus, a salubrious climate, a geographical position so important, that it is the "Golden Gate," between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which opens the commerce of the world, your Republic, "the centre of Central America," only requires peace, industry and enterprise, to take its appropriate position among the nations of the earth.

The example of the "Great Republic of the North," like the North Star to the sea-tossed mariner, plainly points to you the true way of National greatness.

Their interests are the same—their principles should be, also.

Our true policy is to declare and to *maintain*, that the people of American Republics can govern themselves; that no foreign power shall be allowed to control in the slightest manner our views, or interfere in the least degree with our interests. Our dignity, our rights and security as Republics demand this, and the idea of any interference or colonization by any foreign power, on this side of the ocean, is utterly inadmissible.

Be assured, Mr. President, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to advance the interests of both Republics, and as the Representative of the United States, to discharge my important and delicate duties in a manner agreeable to you and satisfactory to my own Government.

To which the President made the following reply:

Mr. Minister: With particular pleasure I have listened to the expression of those generous sentiments with which Your Excellency congratulates my accession to the Presidency, and for which I return to you my sincere thanks, and so far as in my power, in the position in which I find myself placed, nothing will be more grateful to me, than to maintain cordial relations with Your Excellency, who so worthily represents the Government of the illustrious American nation.

If these relations have at all times been considered by Nicaragua as of great importance, for her improvement and well-being, how much, without doubt, more important are they now, when an extensive and disastrous civil war is just terminated by the means of fraternal understanding in favor of the Republic, upon whose young and powerful elements of liberty, and order, hopes are founded that this country will march with a firm step to the same elevation of advancement, which its free institutions and natural advantages present.

Several years since, by a solemn declaration of the Legislative Power, those principles which flow from the Liberty and Independence of the American Continent, were adopted; they strengthen the chains which unite us to the Great Republic of the North, which was the first to proclaim such principles, and which has been constant in maintaining them.

Nicaragua, as other sections of Spanish America, following the example which had been set by the magnanimous Nation of the North, declared her independence and established liberal institutions; and since then both nations have considered themselves identified by such peaceful interests, and every day their mutual welfare becomes more immediately connected.

Firm in these convictions, I flatter myself that your Excellency when treating on the appropriate subjects of your important mission, will find me always animated by the same sentiments which you have already expressed in favor of the two countries.

The whole ceremony was impressive and important, and all present appeared much gratified. After the Minister had returned to his house, escorted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Maximo Jerez, Col. P. H. French, Minister of Hacienda, and others, a National Salute was fired.

THE GREAT RAILROAD PATENT CASE.

Ross Winans vs. The Harlem Railroad.

Judge Nelson's Charge to the Jury.

Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855—10 o'clock A. M.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Court said:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The first question in this case is, what is the thing—the machine, or instrument which the plaintiff claims to have invented? It is essential to comprehend this in order to ascertain whether it is new—never before known, or in public use; and is also essential to enable you to determine whether the cars used by the defendants are a violation of the patent. It will be necessary, therefore, in the first instance, to turn your minds to the patent and the description of the improvement claimed, and which is there to be found. The description, I think I may say, is one of unusual clearness and precision for instruments of this character. We have had no difficulty ourself in ascertaining from it the improvement as claimed by the patentee, as it defines not only the arrangement and construction of the car—the running gear and the body—but also the principles governing the same, and upon which the improvement is founded. The patentee refers in the beginning to the numerous curvatures in the railroads of this country, the radius of which in many instances, is but a few hundred feet, and to the friction arising between the flanges of the wheels and the rails, causing a loss of power, and destruction of both wheels and rails. He then refers to the high velocities on railroads by the modern improvements in locomotive engines, and the demand of public opinion—of the business interests of the country—for this description of speed, and also to the consideration, that certain things in the construction of both roads and cars become important which were not, and would not have been, at the old rates of speed. He observes that the great momentum of the load and intensity of the shocks and concussions are among the things to be noted and provided for. The patentee then refers to the fact, that passenger and other cars, in general use upon railroads, have but four wheels, the axles of which are placed from 3½ to 5 feet apart, the distance being governed by the nature of the road upon which they are run, and other considerations. He then observes that, when the cars (meaning the four-wheeled cars) are constructed so that the axles retain their parallelism, and are at a considerable distance apart, there is a necessity—a tendency in the flanges of the wheels, to come in contact with the rails, especially on a curvature of a short radius, as the axles then vary more from the direction of the radii; and that, from this consideration, when taken alone, it would appear to be best to place the axles as near each other as possible, thus causing them to approach more nearly to the direction of the radii of the curves, and the planes of the wheels, to be more in the line of the rails. But there are other considerations, he says, that must not be overlooked in the construction of the car, namely, the increased force of the shocks from obstructions at high velocities, and he observes that the greater the distance between the axles, while the length of the body remains the same, the less is the influence of these shocks and concussions. In consequence of this, he says, a compromise is most commonly made between the evils resulting from a considerable separation and a near approach, as by the modes of construction now (meaning then) in use in respect to the four-wheel cars, one of the advantages which he has referred to must be sacrificed to the other.

The patentee then refers to the fact that the lateral curvatures of the roads, together with their irregularities, create these difficulties—are at the foundation of these difficulties.

It becomes very important therefore, he observes, both as regards comfort, safety and economy, to devise a mode combining the advantages derived from placing the axles a considerable distance apart, with those of allowing them to be situated near to each other.

Now, Gentlemen, this is a result to which the patentee arrives after his discussion of the various difficulties to be encountered in the construction of the car, and it may be said to be the leading idea—the general principle—the fundamental principle, if you please—embodied in the eight wheel car, and which he has subsequently described. I will call your attention to it again, because it brings out the principle upon which the eight wheel car has been constructed by the patentee. It tends therefore very much to develop the leading features—the controlling features of that construction. He says; It becomes very important, both as regards comfort, safety and economy to devise a mode combining the advantages derived from placing the axles at a considerable distance apart, with those of allowing them to be situated near to each other. He then refers to the attempt to overcome these difficulties by the use of corner wheels, and to the partial remedy thereby, but points out the failure of the use of those alone, under high velocity, to get rid of the embarrassment.

The patentee then explains the object of his invention, which, among other things, is to make such an adjustment or arrangement of the wheels and axles, as shall cause the body of the cars or carriage to pursue a more even, direct, and safe course than it does as cars are ordinarily constructed, both over the curved and straight parts of the road, by the *desideratum* of combining the advantages of the near and distant coupling of the axles, and other means which he has described.

He then describes the arrangement and construction of his car, which I will not take up your time in reading. It has been read so often, and so frequently illustrated and exemplified in the progress of this trial, that I have no doubt but that you are familiar with it. It will be found upon the copy of the patent which I have between folios 21 and 28. And then comes the claim. The patentee says, after describing the construction of his car:

"I do not claim as my invention, the running of cars or carriages upon eight wheels, this having been previously done; not, however, in the manner or for the purposes herein described, but merely with a view of distributing the weight, carried more evenly upon a rail or other road, and for objects distinct in character from those which I have had in view, as hereinbefore set forth. Nor have the wheels when thus increased in number, been so arranged or connected with each other, either by design or accident, as to accomplish this purpose. What I claim, therefore, as my invention, and for which I ask a Patent, is, the before described manner of arranging and connecting the eight wheels, which constitute the two bearing carriages with a railroad car, so as to accomplish the end proposed by the means set forth, or by any others which are analogous and dependent upon the same principles."

The claim itself explains the improvement set up by the patentee. It is the arrangement and construction and adjustment of the eight-wheel car, as described in his specification—*the car as a whole.* The patentee claims no right as inventor to any of the constituent parts of the car—the wheels, the axles, the peculiar construction or framing of the running gear of the bearing carriages. The contrivances by which they are connected together, the springs, the bolsters, the turning of them upon the centre, or the swiveling of the trucks—nothing of this is claimed as new on the part of the patentee. This is plain from the terms of the claim, which is the construction and arrangement and adjustment of the various parts into a car as a *whole*, combining the advantages which he has set forth, as he claims.

Now, it is proper to observe, that this improvement as claimed by the patentee, is made upon the existing four-wheel cars, then in general use, and which, as it has appeared in the progress of this trial, is still in use in England, and, probably, upon the Continent, unless they have adopted our eight-wheel cars, some specimens of which I have understood have been sent to the Continent. It will, therefore, be proper and useful for you to examine this four-wheel car as then in general use, and the evidence in respect to it. Models have been introduced and exemplified, and no doubt you understand it. But you should inquire into this fact, in order to ascertain whether or not the difficulties described by the patentee existed upon curved roads at great velocity—I mean as respected this four-wheel car then in use upon roads with high velocity and with short curves—and whether or not the eight-wheel car as arranged and constructed by the patentee is an improvement upon it. This is one of the questions in the case for your consideration, and as to this, you will probably not have much difficulty. From the time they were first brought out in Baltimore—I mean the eight-wheel cars—it is admitted on all sides, that they have generally taken the place of the previous four-wheel car, and their use soon spread throughout the railroads of the United States, and for aught that appears before us in this trial, the first construction and arrangement, and adaptation of those eight-wheel cars to the railroads of this country was in Baltimore, and were constructed and arranged for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Washington branch of it. It was offered, it is true, to be shown, on the part of the defendants, that one—that is an eight-wheel car—was brought out in Massachusetts, in 1838, but that fact, at that late day, afforded no exception to the truth of the remark I have made; for the eight-wheel car, what is claimed by the patentee to be the perfected car—the car completed, and upon which the patent was founded, was made as early as the beginning of the Winter—sometime in December, 1834—the Washington cars some four years before the eight-wheel car in Massachusetts.

Now, gentlemen, if I have succeeded in explaining to you the improvement described in the plaintiff's patent, and claimed by him upon these four-wheel cars, by the construction of an eight-wheel car, as I hope I have, the next question to which your attention must be called is this: whether or not this eight-wheel car—this improvement as thus described in the patent, and as first brought out in Baltimore—whether this was the improvement of the plaintiff. This is one of the material questions in the case, which, as you have already discovered, has been most seriously contested between the parties. After calling to your minds the construction given by the Court to the patent, and to what constitutes the improvement which is claimed to have been reduced to practical use—after you have ascertained, and comprehended this improvement claimed by the plaintiff, and described in his patent—after this, which is a question of law, (I mean so far as the construction of the patent is concerned,) after you have ascertained what is claimed by the plaintiff as his improvement, the question whether or not he was the first inventor of it is a question of fact, which belongs to you to determine. The burden of the evidence—for the greater portion of the time, the long time which has been consumed in this trial—has been directed on both sides to the question of this invention. The [illegible] in evidence, and the extension of it for seven years, which has also been given in evidence, [illegible] the testimony of the [illegible] of the plaintiff in the opening of the case, furnish *prima facie* evidence that the plaintiff was the first and original inventor of the improvement claimed, and of its utility; and, therefore, the burden of showing that he was not the first and original inventor, and of the invalidity of the patent, rests upon the defendants. They are obliged to [illegible] this position in that stage of the trial. Accordingly, they have gone into evidence at large for the purpose of satisfying you upon these points, and you have before you, first, the evidence from Baltimore for the purpose of showing this; that assuming the car described in the plaintiff's patent to be the improvement upon the four-wheel car, and that it was new and useful, the defendants insist upon this evidence, that the plaintiff was not the first inventor, but that somebody else was. They refer to the timber car, and the trussel car, and much evidence has been given in respect to these cars. The plaintiff on the contrary insists that neither of them embodied the improvement, or that if any of them did, they were constructed after his invention, which it is claimed is carried back upon the evidence to the Fall, or beginning of, the Winter of 1830. Now, gentlemen, I am not going over this evidence on either side. It has been so amply and ably discussed by the learned counsel upon both sides, that I cannot doubt but that you are familiar with every material portion of it. It will be for you to say, upon the evidence, whether or not the defendants have furnished evidence to satisfy you that the plaintiff was not the first and original inventor, but that somebody else was. They have that burden upon them. It will be for you to determine upon the whole of the evidence whether they have overcome the patent, and the evidence furnished in support of it.

Then another ground is taken, viz: that there is nothing new in the arrangement or construction of the car as described in the patent, but that it was old, and before in public use, and they say, that it is to be found in Chapman's patent and drawings, and also in Fredgold and Fairbairn's, although, as to the two latter, they are not much relied upon; in the Quincy Car, in the Allen Locomotive, and in the Jarvis Locomotive. All these have been brought out in the progress of the trial, and amply examined and discussed, and I am persuaded that you are entirely familiar with all the evidence bearing upon this branch of the case. The question upon it will be, whether or not you find the improvement of the plaintiff—the improvement existing in the arrangement and construction of his eight-wheel car upon the four-wheel car—whether you find that improvement in any one or all of these patents or machines, not whether they have eight wheels and two trucks free to swivel or rock, but the question is, whether the peculiar arrangement, adjustment and construction of the car—the wheels and trucks in relation to the road claimed in the patent, and which I have endeavored to explain to you on the principles which the patentee has developed; whether that embodiment thus found in the eight-wheel car is to be found in either of those structures to which you have been referred. That is the question.

And the ground of defence set up on the part of the defendants is, that Mr. Imlay is the inventor. You recollect his testimony. I have no doubt. It is claimed that he carries back the construction of the idea, if not the construction of the eight-wheel car to 1829. It is, however, proper to say in regard to this witness, that he spoke doubtingly as to time. He would not speak positively. It was a matter of memory with him. I noted his evidence particularly. He was uncertain as to time. But, whatever that time was, (and I refer to his interview with the Committee of the Frenchtown Railroad,) he says he made a rough sketch of his idea of an eight-wheel car at this time, whatever time that may be, and that he made a contract with the road to build a car as he thinks, but which fell through in consequence of his partner's not concurring with him; and then we hear no more of his connection with the eight-wheel car until he removes from Baltimore to Philadelphia, in 1833, and brought out, I think, the "Victory" in 1834 or 1835, I am not certain which.

I refer more particularly to the evidence of this witness for the purpose of stating to you a principle of law. Now the circumstance that a person has had an idea of an improvement in his head, or has sketched it upon paper, has drawn it, and then gives it up, neglects it, does not, in judgment of law, constitute, or have the effect to constitute him a first and original inventor. It is not the person who has only produced the idea that is entitled to protection as an inventor, but the person who has embodied the idea into a practical machine and reduced it to practical use. He who has first done that, is the inventor who is entitled to protection.

A kindred principle also it may be proper to state here, which is, that where a person engaged in producing some new and useful instrument or contrivance, and who has embodied it into a machine and endeavored to reduce it to practice by experiments, if those trials fail—if he fail in success and abandon it, or give it up, that consideration affords no impediment to another person who has taken up the same idea or class of ideas, and who has gone on perseveringly in his studies, trials and experiments until he has perfected the new idea and brought it into practical and useful operation. He is the person—the meritorious inventor—who is entitled to the protection of the law.

Another ground of defence set up is, that the patentee allowed the public use of his improvement of his eight-wheel car upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad before he made his application for a patent. Now, it is undoubtedly true, as the law stood at the time of his patent, in October, 1834, that the public use of the invention with the consent of the Patentee, or sale of it, prior to the time of his application for a patent, operated as a forfeiture—as a dedication to the public. This, however, means the use of the perfected invention—the invention complete. If the use be experimental to ascertain the value, or the utility, or the success of the thing invented, by putting it into practice by trial, such use will not deprive the patentee of his right to the product of his genius. The plaintiff therefore, in this case, had a right to use his cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by way of trial and experiment, and to enter into stipulations with the directors of the road for this purpose, without any forfeiture of his rights. He could not probably obtain the opportunity of trial which was essential to the perfection of his improvement without obtaining their consent, and as I have already said it, is the use of the improvement after it has been completed, and reduced to practical success which operates as a forfeiture—as a dedication to the public—as a giving it up to the public.

Now, gentlemen, if upon consideration of these questions which I have submitted to you, you should come to the conclusion that this improvement is a useful one, and that the plaintiff is the first and original inventor of it, the next question for your consideration is the question of infringement. If you are against the plaintiff upon either of the two first questions—of utility and originality—then, of course, this other question will not be reached.

Then as to the infringement by the defendants' cars: the question is, do they embody the arrangement and construction of the plaintiff's car? In other words, the improvement in the plaintiff's specification. Improvements, as you have seen during the progress of this trial, have been made upon the eight-wheel car, since it was brought out and put in operation. The swinging bolster is an instance, and there are also others that have been mentioned in the course of the trial. Now the improvements thus made upon the eight-wheel car do not give any right to the thing improved. The plaintiff in this case would have had no right to use a four-wheel car if there had been a patent for it, because he had improved it by the eight-wheel car. So an improvement upon the eight-wheel car does not absorb, or give a right to the inventor of that improvement to use the thing improved. Therefore the question still is, whether or not you find in the defendants' organization and arrangement the organization and arrangement of the plaintiff's improved car. If you do, the additional improvements since made upon it do not disprove the infringement. It is a question of fact for you to determine. Having ascertained and comprehended what the improvement of the plaintiff is, as claimed in his patent, and which I have endeavored to explain to you in the beginning of this charge, you will apply that to the defendant's cars, and see whether it is embodied there. If it is not, then there is no infringement. If it is, there is an infringement.

Then as to the question of damages. It is admitted by the counsel for the plaintiff that the damages stated in the declaration is $10,000. This suit was brought on the 16th January, 1849, as stated. They claim damages for the years 1847 and 1848. It is in evidence that 24 eight-wheel passenger cars, 80 freight cars, and 8 baggage cars were used in 1847 by the defendants upon their road; and in 1848, 28 eight-wheel passenger cars, 80 freight cars, and 8 baggage cars. It is also in evidence, and it does not seem to be contradicted, that the patentee has for the right to use an eight-wheel passenger car, been worth $200 a car per annum for license, and that the freight cars and baggage cars would be worth $[illegible] per annum. Taking this evidence, and there seems to be no contradiction about it, the damages claimed upon the principle which I have stated, would exceed considerably $10,000. There is no doubt about that. But you are limited, and you cannot go beyond that sum. These, gentlemen, are all the observations I think it necessary to make to you.

I have prayers for instructions here by the defendant's counsel numbering, I believe, eighty, but the counsel must excuse me from going over them. I have given all the instructions, and all the principles of law that I deem necessary or useful in the submission of this case to you, and whatever may be found in these numerous prayers not heretofore what I deem proper to trouble you with, I shall regard them as not pertinent, not relevant, and not material to comment upon.

Hamilton College.—The last Annual Catalogue of Hamilton College has just been issued. The following is a summary: Law Students, [illegible]; Seniors, [illegible]; Juniors, 47; Sophomores, [illegible]; Freshmen, 66; Classical Academic Students, 18. Total, [illegible]. The Faculty consists of eleven persons [illegible].

An Imperial Present.—La Grua, the handsomest and youngest prima donna on the stage, has taken Rio Janeiro by storm. The Emperor of Brazil has presented her with a pair of diamond ear-rings worth 25,000 francs—$5,000.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Murder of William Poole.

[illegible]—Tuesday [illegible] Ackerson and Cyrus Shay.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855.

To-day the Court opened at 11 A. M. pursuant to adjournment. The public attendance was so large that the crowd occupied [illegible] the adjoining room of the Court of Sessions.

As the case proceeds the interest evinced in it becomes the more general. To-day, not less than fifteen hundred people could have been crammed within the Court-room and around the door opening from it into the adjoining apartment, and there they remained from the hour the trial was resumed till adjourned. When the hour approached at which the Court was to adjourn, and Baker, the prisoner, be conducted to prison, the stairs leading from the vestibule of the Court building to Chambers-st., the lobbies within the building, the street outside all the way across, were crowded with men and even some women were there—anxious to see the accused.

After the Court had been opened this morning, Mr. Clark rose and submitted to the Court the propriety of permitting the Jury to go in a body to see the premises in which this affray that resulted in Poole's death took place. He thought it was indispensable for a proper understanding of the evidence, that they should view the spot, accompanied by the Court and its officers, before much more testimony was taken.

The Court thought they might go after adjournment to-day; in the meantime, the diagram of the premises, which was now in Court, would answer all the purposes desired.

Mr. Whiting did not see the necessity for making the visit a visit of the Jury in a body. They could go on Thursday, when the Court would not be in session, or visit the premises themselves before 11 o'clock on Friday morning.

Mr. Clark reiterated his desire to have them visit it with the Court and the officers, so that that visit might be one of the official acts of the trial.

Here the matter dropped for the present.

Mr. John Dean, one of the proprietors of Stanwix Hall, was recalled by the prosecution and examined by Mr. Whiting.

CONTINUATION OF DEAN'S DIRECT TESTIMONY.

Counsel—You stated yesterday that the first shot fired in the bar-room was the one fired by Turner, with the pistol on his arm. Was there any report of a pistol in that room between that first firing and the second firing by Turner?

Witness—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—Between the second firing by Turner and the firing by Baker, was there a report of a pistol intermediate between those two? A.—I think there was.

Q.—How many reports were there in that interval? A.—I could not tell; I do not think there was more than one; I could not tell by whom it was fired, nor from what quarter it came; that was the only report intermediate between the firing by Baker and Turner's second; after that there was the report of [illegible]; I could not swear that I saw pistols in the hands of any other person but Turner and Baker; I think Paudeen had one, but I am not positive as to that; I saw Poole have a pistol, in the fore part of the evening, and in the last part both; I saw it in his pocket—his left pantaloons pocket; I saw the handle of it sticking out; I saw it in the fore part of the evening, when Morrissey was there; I then saw it out of his pocket; but after Baker came, saw it in no place but in his pocket; I never saw it since; I never saw it in any other place but in his pocket during the affray; I did not see it after the affray was over; I did not see any of those parties again after the affray that night; I did not see them after they went out, but I heard the firing in the street; Baker went out backwards; Turner and Baker were the last two men in the place towards the end of the fray; Turner went out first; Baker went after him, and was the last of them to leave.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Clark.

Q.—How long had you kept that establishment before this occurrence? A.—I had been in it only a week then.

Q.—What business were you in before? A.—I was a butcher.

Q.—How long had you been a butcher? A.—For twenty or twenty-five years; Hyler (one of the persons indicated) occupied those premises before I got them, but not after; his family still occupied one room up stairs, the third story, front room; it was [illegible] there before I lived there; I presume Hyler's family were there at the time of this occurrence; his wife was seen not three quarters of an hour previous on the premises; I presume there [illegible] back in the second floor when Hyler [illegible]; I cannot answer the question, for I [illegible] since I kept the house; I was not [illegible] dealing out liquor at the time these [illegible]; William Mitchell was attending the [illegible] and Turner came in first; I may say I [illegible] of that; Lynn and Van Pelt, I think, [illegible] without much interval between; Mr. Baker, I think, came in [illegible] George Andrews, I think, and after [illegible] the interval [illegible] Turner and [illegible] friendly and drank [illegible] bar-room; Baker and [illegible] when Baker invited [illegible] he meant to invite Poole [illegible] said, "Come, let us all take [illegible] of them were drunk but [illegible] Paudeen was drunk; I thought [illegible] often make himself drunk; [illegible] I had seen him before; [illegible] he felt his liquor; he had [illegible] drinking [illegible] a quarter or half-past [illegible] he drank freely; [illegible] bottles of wine; the [illegible] Baker's call was for [illegible] brandy and [illegible] round; Turner was drinking with Poole [illegible] invited all hands to drink; some three [illegible] with him; I did for one; Hyler drank [illegible] Mr. Baker drank himself; whether there was more drunk with him I do not know; I think another man was drinking with him; Turner and Poole were drinking by themselves alone; they did not join in Baker's treat; that was the condition of things when Paudeen came in; the first thing that attracted my observation was Paudeen addressing Poole in the way that he did; nothing had been done or said before that in a boisterous way in the slightest degree; up to the time that Paudeen addressed Poole I had been standing before Poole; I paid no more particular attention to Poole than to any one else.

Q.—I want to know whether you observed anything on the part of Poole to call for such a remark from Paudeen?

Witness—I did not; the moment Paudeen made that remark I had my eye on him because I know he was used to those things; that was his style.

Mr. Brady—What do you mean by his style?

A.—I had seen him do the same thing three or four times to other people.

Q.—And then "What are you looking at?"

Witness—Yes.

To Mr. Clark—Poole, I am sure, made no reply to that; the next thing that was said was by Paudeen, who went up to Poole and said: "You black muzzled son of a b—h, what are you looking at?" before that I told him to behave himself or to go out of the house.

Counsel—Because you did not want to have them fighting there?

Witness assented.

Counsel—And I arrived at that inference that you wanted no fighting because you said yesterday that you took the stakes, put them in your pocket, and held them for the parties.

Witness—No, Sir; I told him to go out of the house; I did not want any fighting there; Paudeen said, "Then, why do you not put them all out of doors;" then Paudeen went up and addressed Poole as I have said: "You black muzzled son of a b—h," &c.; the first thing Poole said after Paudeen asked him "What are you looking at; I want to fight you!" was Poole's saying, "You are not worth it;" when Paudeen asked Poole out to the yard, Turner stepped between Paudeen and Poole, caught Paudeen by the collar, and said, "You did not come here to fight;" at that time Lynn and Van Pelt interfered; Paudeen struck Van Pelt and kicked at Lynn; I won't be positive that he hit Van Pelt; I think he did; Turner tried to stop Paudeen; Van Pelt and Lynn did the same thing; the next thing that was said was Poole's offering to bet $500 that he could lick any man in New-York; and he put his hand in his pocket, brought out five twenty-dollar gold pieces, handed them to me and told me to hold them; I took them, put them in my pocket, and walked away towards the end of the counter.

[Here the witness explained to the Jury on a ground plan of the premises produced by the counsel for the defence, the relative position of the bars, the oyster box, the washstand, the stove, the pantry, &c., as they were in Stanwix Hall on the 24th February, and the different places at which several parties mentioned by him stood.]

Mr. Clark resumed his examination—I want, he said, to bring you down to the period when Van Pelt, Lynn and Turner all interfered to prevent a collision between Poole and Paudeen.

Q.—How were they then standing?

Witness—The position of the parties which I have described to the Jury was their position at the time they were drinking; they were standing against the bar, but moving about as men do in a place of the same sort; when Paudeen came in they moved up to that side; Baker had done nothing; Poole was leaning against the bar; Turner was between him and Paudeen; Paudeen having a hold of Poole; Poole then said, "Who is this fellow for you?" Paudeen held [illegible] a hold of him by the lapel, that I noticed; Paudeen had a hold of Poole's coat by the left hand; Poole did not take out the money before he made the remark about [illegible] New-York; then Paudeen said, "I can lick you;" he (Poole) took out the hundred dollars and said "Here, hold that;" Poole said, "Who can lick me for $100?" Paudeen said, "I can't; [illegible]" I would look the money out of his pocket; he did not slap the money on the counter; I took the money, put it in my pocket and went pretty nearly to the end of the first bar; I was standing right in front of Turner, when he took off his cloak and threw it on the counter; I put the money into my pocket—in my left pocket; I turned my back to them and walked away.

Q.—You took the stakes and walked away? A.—I took no stakes; I took the money to get it away from Mr. Poole; it was not because he was drunk I took it.

Q.—Why did you wish to get it away from Mr. Poole if he was not drunk? A.—Because I thought he had looked away money enough that night; I never saw him so drunk but he could take care of his own money; it was not because he was drunk I took it; I swear that; I did not expect any fight for that money; I did not say a word when I took that money, nor when I turned round and looked at them; the nearest person to me when I turned round and was surveying the scene was Turner, who was coming towards me; it was then that Turner said, "Come, now, draw;" I could not observe what Poole had been doing in the meantime with his pistol; I had my back to them and did not know what Poole did whilst I stood so; I had observed the pistol in Poole's pocket up to that time; I knew up to that time that he had the pistol in his pocket; I said it was in his left pocket; I do not think I could be mistaken about that.

Q.—What leads you to that inference? A.—I see it now in my imagination as I saw it then; I saw it in his pocket after the first affray; the end of it was sticking out of his pocket; I saw Poole with a pistol in his hand before, (during the first affray;) it was a small pocket pistol—a Colt's revolver; I think the pistol projected far enough from his left pocket to let a man put his hand round his back and take it out, and fire it through his coat-tail; I could not do that; he (Poole) might; the end of the pistol projected backwards; I am sure that up to that time Poole had the pistol in his left pocket; he took the money from his right pocket.

Counsel—I want to know whether you had not observed some movement on the part of Poole, indicating muffled firing up to the time that Turner drew?

Witness—No, Sir; Turner's words, the moment I turned, were, "Now, Poole, draw;" I did not hear him say, "Now, Poole, draw out your pistol, and do not keep it under your coat;" I could not tell where Poole's hands were then; I kept my eye on Turner; it was after Poole got to the end of the counter, when he broke from Paudeen, that he held up his hands; when he put his hands up in that way Turner had his pistol drawn; it was before Turner fired he put up his hands up so; his hands before that were outside, for he was shoving Paudeen away from him; Baker was standing then between the sill of the door and the oyster-box; I could not attempt to describe minutely the position of every one; I had no time to think till the firing was over; it was the first and last scene of the kind I ever was in; I did not think of myself; I was not confused; I was surprised to see such a thing; Baker might have stepped from the door in front of the oyster-box during the time I speak of when Turner drew his pistol; when Turner drew his pistol and said to Poole, "Now, draw;" Baker was standing by the door near the oyster box; Paudeen at that time was standing in front of Poole squaring off to him; he was not between Turner and Poole; Poole was now at the end of the counter; he receded round the corner after Turner drew; he was not round the corner when Turner drew; nobody had said anything but Paudeen before that; Poole held up his hands; I was watching Turner; he held up his hand with the pistol in it; he said, "Poole, now draw;" he walked into the middle of the floor, threw off his cloak, and drew his pistol; I did not see Poole muffle his pistol then; Mitchell, my barkeeper, did not tell me that Poole had his pistol muffled.

Mr. Clark here asked to have Poole's coat produced by the prosecution.

By direction of the District Attorney the clothes worn by the deceased were all sent for, and the carpet-bag containing them was brought into Court.

Mr. Clark—(to witness)—I want you to say if you saw Turner's pistol after he moved it round his head, so that you could state where it was pointing when it was discharged?

Witness—When he whirled it round his head the second time, he said "Go in, boys," and rested it on his arm; it did not project over his arm; that was how he shot himself; he was waiting till Paudeen would get out of the way; I saw him shoot himself in the arm; I saw the pistol discharged; I did not see what came from the pistol; the muzzle of his pistol pointed against his arm at the time he discharged it; I should judge he was standing twelve or fourteen feet from the end of the bar towards Broadway when he fired; I was standing right alongside of him leaning against the bar; he was opposite to me about four or five feet off when he shot himself; Poole had got around the corner of the bar; my attention was directed to Turner most; Poole might have stood half a foot or a foot back from the front edge of the bar, when Turner's pistol was discharged; I did not notice anything said before that; I had time to look at Poole before the second shot was fired; I looked only at Poole and Turner; I was collected; I endeavored to see what those two did; Lynn had gone out of doors previous to the first discharge of the pistol by Turner; he went out when Paudeen kicked at him; Van Pelt went out when Paudeen struck him; Hyler was in the closet at the time the first pistol was fired; it is a closet under the stairs; I think Hyler and Andrews had ran into that closet; at any rate they came out of it; they ran in there about the time Turner first took his pistol out; Turner fired his pistol as soon as he could after Paudeen went aside; I saw Hyler and Andrews come out after the affray was over; Hyler and Andrews went into that place at the time Turner drew his pistol; I did not observe them particularly at that time; I first missed them; they were standing in the middle of the floor talking; Harris and Shay were there; I could not say which of Poole's legs was foremost when he was at the corner of the counter; I saw one of his legs projected out, but I could not say which; I did not see the bullet strike him; I saw nothing but his conduct, to evince that he was shot; Baker was standing between the oyster-box and the end of the bar; I could not say who fired the shot, the mark of which is in the end of the counter; the nearest wall to which Poole was, was the wall back of the washstand; if he staggered at all, he staggered towards the opposite wall; I did not see any one take Turner out; Turner took himself out; he raised himself up and went out; I know a man named McDonough; he was not there, that night; I do not know how Poole and Baker had come together, after Poole staggered; up to that time, I heard no firing but Turner's; when Turner was not firing, Baker fired; while Turner was firing I took my eye off him and looked at Baker; I looked at Turner again; he fired four or five shots; I heard that many discharged; the first time Baker fired at Poole was when he fired at his breast; I think the second time he fired was when he was being pulled off Poole; I did not see Baker struck at this time; I did not see Losier hold him to keep him inside; I know Cyrus Harris; I did not see him with a pistol; he might have had one, but I did not see it; Baker's shots were fired downwards; I don't know who fired any of the three shots that are in the wall; I don't know who fired those shots in the floor; should suppose the shots in the wall came from the direction of the door; don't know when they were made.

Q.—Were any of those shots in the wall in a line with the spot where Poole stood, if he had been firing muffled through his pocket? A.—They are in a line from where Poole stood, and about the height they would be if fired from a man's pocket; I don't know what Poole's height was; I suppose he was 5 feet 6 inches, or 5 feet 8 inches.

[Here a brown overcoat was produced, which, after some shy fighting between the counsel, was ultimately acknowledged by the prosecution to be that worn by Poole at the time he was shot. It was perforated in the skirt with a number of holes—four, we believe—which, although they had obviously been widened by the intrusion of fingers, had all the ordinary marks of bullet holes; the cloth around them was burnt or scorched.]

Q.—I want to know if you observed these holes before?

Witness—I never saw but one of them to notice in all my life; there was considerable firing about the house that night; I could not distinctly say whether there were five or six shots; I think the only shots I saw were Turner's two and Baker's two, with the exception of what I said about Paudeen's; I know Corky Jack; I don't know him as John Quinlan; I think he was there that night; I won't be positive whether he came before or after the affray; I think he remained there till the morning; I saw him about Poole's corner a good deal; think he was a friend of Poole's; I did not see anybody hold Baker to keep him in the room; I did not see anybody hold Baker to keep him in the room; I did not see his coat torn; saw Harris and the two Ackersons and Corky Jack about the door when he was going out; I did not see Corky Jack, nor any of the Ackersons, nor Shay, nor Harris fire; I think I saw Paudeen fire, but I could not swear to it.

Mr. Brady—Did you see the act of shooting a pistol by anybody but Baker and Turner? A.—I have just stated not.

Q.—Did you see Turner in the act of firing a pistol more than once? A.—I saw him fire twice myself.

Q.—Then you saw Turner actually fire twice, and you saw Baker fire twice, and you saw no other person fire at all? A.—Not that I can swear to; I cannot swear how Turner, being sober, got his pistol in such a position as to shoot his arm; I did not see any one take hold of his arm while he had the pistol in his hand; no person was near him at the time; I saw no person take hold of him for any purpose after he fell; I saw him crawl to the door; I don't know whether he was able to walk; I did not see any one take hold of him to help him out of the door, or for any other purpose when he got to the door; to the best of my recollection Poole was not left handed; there were twelve lights in the house, but I don't know how many were lighted at the time of the affray.

To Mr. Clark—I made affidavit before Justice Brennan next day and made one affidavit.

Mr. Clark inquired if those affidavits would be produced by the prosecution.

The District Attorney did not know where those original affidavits were; search had been for them, and if got they would be produced. It was understood that the last known of them was, that they had been lent to Judge Morris, before whom some motion in reference to these cases had been brought.

Mr. Clark said it was of great importance to have them; for the present he would use the copies in his possession.

Witness resumed—The affidavit was made on the afternoon, I think, of the next day, which was Sunday.

Q.—I will ask you if you did not swear to this: "I did not know much about it; but went to look for a policeman?" A.—No, Sir, I think I did not.

Q.—Did you not swear "Baker fell either over or under Poole, I do not know which?" A.—No; I never said Baker fell under.

Q.—Do you know what became of that pistol of Poole's? A.—I did not; I never caused it to be published in the newspapers that Poole's pistol was found afterwards lying on the floor loaded and capped; I did not see that statement; I asked for Poole's pistol; a young man named Condan told me that a pistol had been found and was put behind the oyster box; I went there but could not find it; I never knew that Harris had a pistol, or that the barkeeper put it away for him, or declined to put it away.

Reexamined by Mr. Whiting.—When Baker came in and said let us all take a drink, I think he addressed himself to everybody in the room; Poole and Turner were in the act of drinking at the time; Poole said nothing in reply to what Baker said; Poole was speaking to Turner then; I don't know whether Poole drank more than once after Baker came in; nothing but wine was drank by Poole to my knowledge; I did not know that Poole and Baker were at variance when Baker came in; I supposed from the conduct of Paudeen that a fight would take place; Paudeen, when he came in, shut the outside door and locked it.

To the Court—He did not put the key in his pocket.

To Mr. Clark—The outside door was the door that I said yesterday would not let them all in at once; the green baize door was a swung door, and was the inside one; I did not see Paudeen lock the door; I could not have seen him if he did; I do not know that it was locked by one of Poole's friends, after all who had come in while Poole was there, had gone, with the exception of Baker, whom they wanted to keep in; the man who locked it did not tell me he locked it; I did not hear Paudeen lock the door; the moment I spoke to Paudeen I went to the door and found it locked; the key was there; none of the barkeepers had gone to shut up the establishment after Paudeen had come in; no one came in after Paudeen; after I went to the door, I went out to look for a policeman to take Paudeen; I went half way down to the corner of Prince-street; I was not away more than a minute or a minute and a half; I do not know what occurred at the time I went out; I did not tell that yesterday—about going out for the policeman—because I was not asked; I went out when Paudeen said, "What are you looking at?" &c.; I went out when having said to Paudeen he must behave himself or go out; he asked me why I did not serve them all alike, and put them all out; I did not find a policeman; Paudeen was in the same position when I came in as he was when I went out.

To Mr. Whiting—When I went to the door I found it locked; nobody had come in or gone out after Paudeen had come in; Mr. Deagle, my partner, is in St. Louis; he was in the house that night; he left the City about two months ago.

Here the witness retired, and the Court and Jury took a short recess.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES ACKERSON, POOLE'S BARKEEPER.

James Ackerson was the next witness called. He was examined by Mr. Whiting, and stated as follows: I reside at No. 30 Christopher-street; am a painter; my business in February last was attending bar in Mr. Poole's place, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard streets; I was present at an affray that occurred on a Saturday night in February, in Stanwix Hall; I arrived there between 12 and 12½ o'clock; we called as we were on our way home; we had shut up Poole's place at 12 o'clock; my brother (Jacob Ackerson) and Cy. Harris were the only ones who were with me whom I recollect; we were going home, and stopped at Stanwix Hall to see if Mr. Poole would go home; we had heard that he had been there in a muss with John Morrissey that evening, in the same place; we stopped at no place until we got there; a good many people were there when we went in; Poole, Cy. Harris, Mr. Janeway, Mr. Dean, Mr. Deagle, and a barkeeper whose name I don't now recollect were there; Poole was pretty near the end of the counter next the door; I was there when Baker came in; there had been no difficulty before Baker came in while I was there; an hour or three-quarters of an hour may have elapsed from the time I arrived there till Baker came; I could not tell the time exactly; before Baker came in people were passing in and out; I stood at the stove and had my back to the door, so that I could not see who came in; I saw Baker, Paudeen, Hyler, Van Pelt, Turner and Lynn, after they came in; when I turned round Lynn spoke to me; he said, "How do you do;" I returned the salutation; Paudeen says to Poole, "What are you looking at you black muzzled son of a bitch?" he then went up and caught Poole by the coat, and said he wanted to fight him; "You are the American fighter, are you!" he said; Van Pelt went up and wanted to keep them asunder; "You go away," said Paudeen, "I know what I am doing;" Paudeen drew the back of his hand and struck Van Pelt; Van Pelt went away; Poole broke away from Paudeen to the end of the counter; Turner threw his cloak off, drew a pistol from his belt, where it was stuck, and fired; he fell and fired away; when Turner threw off his cloak and drew his pistol, he said, "Sail in boys!" Poole threw up his hands and cried, "For God's sake do not murder me;" Turner then fired; he shot himself in the arm and fell on the floor; he fired again and wounded Poole in the knee; Poole staggered over and Baker clinched him, and when they had got near the wall Poole went down and was under Baker; Baker on one knee over him; he had a pistol in his hand which he pointed to Poole's breast, and said, "I will take you, any way," and fired.

To Mr. Clark—I was not examined at length before the Coroner's Jury; I said that what Cy. Shay said was about my testimony.

To Mr. Whiting—I did not state about Paudeen's spitting in Poole's face; he spit in his face and it landed in his right eye and hung over his right eye; Poole stood three or four feet from the end of the counter when Paudeen came up to him; Campbell stood right next to Poole; he stood between Paudeen and Poole, with his back to the counter and his elbow right upon it; Paudeen was standing sideways, with a hold on Poole's collar; Paudeen reached with his left hand; Poole said nothing after Paudeen made this expression; Poole laughed at him; when Paudeen did that, Van Pelt interfered; he wanted Paudeen to stop; he went right up to the side of him; Paudeen told him to go away, he knew what he was doing; he struck Van Pelt somewhere about the head with the back of his hand; it was after Van Pelt was struck that Paudeen spat in Poole's face; I could not tell how many times Poole shoved Paudeen away; Poole took hold of Campbell's shoulder and shoved himself away from Paudeen's hold, and retreated round between the counter and the oyster-box; he stood not over two feet back from the front of the counter; I don't recollect Turner saying anything till he drew his pistol; he may have interfered between Paudeen and Poole without my seeing him; Mr. Baker said something here to Cy. Shay, who stood right behind Poole, which I did not hear; Poole was standing sideways to the counter; Campbell was standing with his back to it, and Paudeen with his face towards Poole; Shay got out of the way when Poole broke away and got near the oyster-box; Baker stood at the door by the oyster-box; I saw Poole hand Dean some money, but what it was for I could not recollect; I stood by the pantry door opposite the counter at this time; when Lynn spoke to me I moved towards the door; I did not hear Baker ask anybody to drink with him; saw him go up to the bar and drink; when Turner said "let us sail in, boys," or words to that effect, he pulled out his pistol, put it on his arm and fired, shooting himself in the arm; he threw his cloak on the counter before that and stepped out to the middle of the floor; I did not hear him say to Poole, "draw Poole;" he fired from the middle of the room towards Poole, who was standing near the oyster-box; he fired in a diagonal line; he fired and fell on his left side, with his head towards the bar; he could see Poole when he fired the second time; Poole staggered immediately after Turner fired the second shot; he staggered to the wall on the south side; when Poole held up his hands he said, "My God, boys, are you going to murder me!" when he stood at the end of the counter and Turner had drawn his pistol, he (Poole) had his hands up; Baker was standing at the door when Turner fired the second time; Poole came staggering up towards him when Baker clinched him; when Poole was first shot Baker was about four or five feet from him; [Witness pointed out on the diagram the position of the parties when Turner fired the second shot.] When Poole staggered, he went forward stooped; he did not fall against Baker; Baker clinched him somewheres about the coat; they fell on the opposite side of the wall; Baker fell with his right knee on Poole's left side, and his left foot on Poole's right side, and said, "I will take you, anyway;" between the time Turner fired the first time and the second time, other shots were fired; I don't know where they came from; Poole fired no pistol all the time I watched him; I saw him with his hands up; he kept them up till he was shot in the leg; I did not see his hands after; I did not know positively that Poole had a pistol; I do not know whether Baker fired any shot but the one I saw him fire; Baker got up himself; he was not pulled off; I saw no one take hold of him when he was over Poole; when he was going out my brother took hold of him; Baker was the last man who went out; Paudeen went out just before Baker fired at Poole; he had a pistol in his hand and fired at Losier who was standing at the oyster-box, just as he (Paudeen) was going out; I heard two shots on the street afterwards; Poole had got to the green baize door and was standing by it after he was shot; Poole told Shay to come from the door for they would shoot through it; Poole had not got at the door when the shots in the street were fired; I had no pistol that night; I do not know that my brother had one; I saw no pistol [illegible] with Turner, Baker and Paudeen; Turner fired four or five times [illegible] from the beginning to the end of the affray; I did not see Poole [illegible] one shot; I helped to lift Poole on the counter after he was [illegible].

On being cross-examined by Mr. Clark the witness was shown the brown overcoat, which he identified as that worn by Poole on the night in question. He said he saw the holes in it afterwards, but could not say how they came into it.

The Jurors examined the coat with great attention, after which

Witness continued—I examined it two or three days after; I did not look to see whether there were holes in the pants corresponding to these holes in the coat.

A pair of drab pants, with a hole resembling a bullet hole in the left knee, and a long incision over the knee, were handed to the witness. He said they resembled those worn on that night by Poole.

Mr. Brady read from the watch-pocket the name, "Mr. William Poole."

Witness again proceeded—The pants were not taken off that night.

To Mr. Whiting—Poole had a dark vest on; I can't swear that a black figured silk vest produced is the one.

To Mr. Clark—I saw the pants on him that night; I saw that hole; when I first told this story about Poole staggering; I had not seen that hole in the pants; I did not stay there till morning; my brother took sick, that night, and asked me to go home with him; I said I would; I went and got a carriage, and went home with him; I don't know what time that was; I saw that coat pretty often, on Poole; I never saw those holes in it before the night of that affray; I am pretty confident they were not in it before that; I did not see the coat until two or three days after; when Harris, my brother and I left Poole's we intended to go right home; I took no pistol with me; it is a thing I never carried; I did not know that Harris had one; I do not know that my brother took a pistol, nor did I see him take one; I don't know what Harris' business was at this time; I think he was a hack-driver; I don't know where he went after we left Stanwix Hall; don't know where he lived; I cannot say whether the first door was open or shut when I was there; I expected to see it shut up; Poole was the worse for liquor; I never knew him to carry a pistol; there was a pistol in the closet behind his bar; it was loaded; I don't know it was capped; I don't know how it came there, nor whose it was; I had known Poole for sixteen years; was intimate with him for ten or twelve years; was orderly sergeant of the Poole Guards; did not go to excursions with him; I did not go to balls with him; I was at one ball—that of the 39 Engine Ball—where he was; I have been at political meetings where he was; went to primary elections where he was; did not go at his or anybody's request; I went to vote; these meetings I have seen him at have been in the Bleecker street House; I never was at a fight with Poole; I saw a muss between him and Travis in Barrow-street, 15 or 18 years ago; I was a small boy then; Poole and Travis both did the fighting; I was playing around the street then; Baker was not a boy playing around the streets up there at that time that I recollect; I don't recollect to have seen him in any other fight; I did not see the fight at the dock between him and Morrissey; I never saw him at a prize fight; it was while Poole was in Charleston that I went to attend bar for him; he came home first before this affair; I was not in his employment before I went to attend bar for him; I think he went to Charleston to the races; I don't know that he went there on a prize fight; I will be twenty-seven on the 8th of next March; I think he was thirty-three or so; before Poole and Travers fought he (Poole) had been employed in a slaughter-house in Barrow-street, by Thomas C. Broadway, just below the lumber-yard where he and Travis fought then; he was a butcher boy then; I know Baker and Poole spoke together; don't know that they associated or slept together; I heard that Poole carried a pistol but did not know he did; I am pretty confident he did not fire any pistol that night; I guess that Mr. Moore, the officer, if you send for him, will tell you about Poole's pistol; I did not know that Poole had a person called Travis to load his pistols for him once a week; heard that he and Morrissey had both been arrested that evening; when we left to go to Stanwix Hall, I was not sure we would find him there; it was not to take him home because he was drunk, we went there, but my brother lived in Charles-street, and he lived in Christopher-street, and we thought to have him home with us; I don't know whom I talked to when I went into Stanwix Hall; I do not say I was talking at all; I spoke to Poole, and he asked me to take a drink; I drank two glasses of champagne wine with him; Lynn spoke to me; I always spoke to Lynn when I saw him; I had no acquaintance with Van Pelt; I was acquainted with Baker; not with Hyler; when these men had all got into the room Baker stood in front of the bar; Campbell who was there was examined by the Coroner's Jury; I think he keeps a house called the Abbey; I do not know that a person was there called the Professor—the Professor of fencing; Campbell visited Poole's house; I don't know he was a friend of his; I don't mean Poole's private house; the first thing attracted my attention was what Paudeen said to Poole, "What are you looking at, you black muzzled son of a bitch;" the last time I saw Paudeen before that was when he was standing at the bar drinking; I had not turned round to look at them from that till I heard these words of Paudeen's; I next heard Paudeen say, "You are the great American fighter, are you?" I did not hear Paudeen ask him to go out to the yard to fight; did not hear Poole say anything about a bet of $500; I did not hear Turner tell Poole to draw; I did not see Poole's hands when Turner drew the pistol; when Turner aimed I saw Poole put up his hands; I could not say how long he kept them up; I did not see him put them down; he did not keep them that way till Baker fired; when he staggered, after Turner fired, he let his hands drop; Poole went kind of sideways when Turner fired the second time; I did not see his hands then; his coat hung right down; I did not see him (Poole) fire; did not see a pistol in his hand; his hands were down straight when he staggered; I did not see his hands then; he staggered three or four feet before he reached Baker; think the stagger was from effects of that ball and not from the effects of drink; did not observe whether he walked lame; judged he was hit because immediately after Turner fired he staggered; Turner when he fired was not more than four or five feet from Poole; I watched them both; Poole's left side was towards Baker; don't know which way his face was; he staggered towards the left; the front part of him was towards me; cannot say whether his face or back was to me when he staggered towards Baker; Baker caught him by the lapels of his coat; I don't know whether he caught him with one hand or two; Baker had a pistol; he caught Poole by his (Baker's) left hand; I saw the pistol in Baker's hand when he stood beside Cy. Shay; Baker fired when Poole was down; I heard firing when Poole staggered towards Baker; by the sound it was Turner's pistol; I did not hear any muffled firing; I am pretty positive there was no muffled firing under the skirt of a coat; I don't know that Poole fired at all; Harris did not fire that I know of; I did not see him point a pistol to Baker; I know Losier; did not see him strike Baker; I did not see him catch Baker to hold him in; I said I saw my brother grab at him, (Baker;) I did not hear Harris ask my brother for a pistol, nor see him snap one; I can't say, certainly whether I saw Poole's pistol that night or not; Tom Moore is the name of the policeman who told me about Poole's pistol; I told this story once before; it was to Justice Brennan; I did not tell it to the Coroner's Jury; I said my testimony was the same as Cyrus Shay's; it was not over a minute or a minute and a half from the firing in the house began till it ended; that is my impression; I am speaking within bounds; I did not see Turner go out; I do not know McDonough by that name; I might know him if I were to see him; don't know how Turner shot himself; I did not see how he did it; I can't say whether there was any one behind Poole and the wall; can't say why he did not stagger that way; I do not know why he staggered towards Baker; Poole had on his overcoat all that time.

The witness was ordered to retire, but was recalled at the instance of a Juror,

Mr. Burns, who said he wanted the witness to tell him how he knew the pistol was loaded, when he said he never had it in his hands?

The witness answered, that a boy who used to attend there told him it was loaded.

To Mr. Brady—I watched Poole that night very attentively; my attention was not drawn towards my brother that night, as I know; I did not think they wanted to hurt him.

To Mr. Wing (another Juror)—When Turner fell, he fell with his head to the West side of the room; he turned then towards the bar; his head, when he turned, was not more than three or four feet from the bar.

To another Juror—I did not say Poole stood two feet inside the bar; I said Poole did not stand over two feet inside the corner of the bar.

The next witness called was Cyrus Shay, whose name has occurred so frequently in the evidence already given, and who has been prominently identified with the affair.

CYRUS SHAY RECOUNTS A SERIES OF INCIDENTS HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL TO THE HYPOTHESIS OF BAKER'S JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. Shay was examined by Mr. Whiting, and made the following statement:

I reside at No. 17 King-street; I am not doing anything at present; I was at Stanwix Hall on the night of this occurrence; it was on a Saturday night; I was first there between eight and ten o'clock; I was present at the time Poole was killed; that was between twelve and one o'clock; I had been there from the time we went to the Eighth Ward station-house and returned; we got back to Stanwix Hall about half-past ten o'clock; Mr. Dean was with us there; Officer Hagan went with us, and Poole himself came back with us; after we returned, a good many people assembled there; George Andrews, Campbell, Deagle, Williams and Ingersoll were there; Mr. Maguire was there; the two Ackersons were there; Corky Jack was there, and there were two men there from Westchester County; I cannot call them by name; I am not sure they were there the second time; Mitchell was there; William Ingersoll, I know, was there the second time; there might have been from five to eight more which I cannot name now; Thomas Williams is the name of one of those who were there; the right name of Denis Maguire is Denis Cochrane; that was the name he had when he was a policeman, but he is known as Maguire; before Baker came in six of those who came in before him came in in a string; there was two or three [illegible]; I cannot name the order in which they came; Paudeen, Van Pelt, Hyler, [illegible]; I could not tell whether Baker came in [illegible] before the last of the second; he was either the [illegible] of them I saw come in; he stopped a few feet [illegible] when they came in; Poole was standing about two feet from the end of the bar; Campbell was with him; as Paudeen came in Poole looked at him, and Paudeen said "You black muzzled son of a b—h, what are you looking at?" he then went up and caught Poole over Campbell, and said, "You black muzzled son of a b—h, I want to fight you;" I whispered to Poole not to make any reply, for [illegible] in their hands; Baker had a pistol in his hand as he had in the early part of the evening; Baker at this time stood over near the door; McLaughlin "lunged" and spit three times in Poole's face; Baker came up to me and asked me "Where is your pistol?" I said "You have yours in your hand, haven't you?" he said "Yes;" I said "I don't carry mine to frighten people, if I take it out I take it out to use it;" then Poole retreated to the end of the counter and threw up his hands, shouting "My God, boys, are you going to murder me?" Turner threw off his cloak, drew out his pistol and whirled it round his head, and shouted, "Now, boys, let us sail in;" Turner put his pistol on his arm, to take aim, fired, and fell on the floor on his left side; he turned around and fired at Poole; Poole reeled towards Baker; Baker clinched him; they reeled across the room; Baker was over Poole, with his knees on him; he grasped his collar with his left hand and put the pistol to his breast with the right; I jumped to catch Baker and prevent him from firing; Baker said "I guess I will take you any way;" he had his pistol within three or four inches of Poole's breast and fired; Turner was firing on the floor; I ran to him to prevent him from firing, because I thought he might strike me, and caught his pistol, which went off in my hand; Paudeen had up his pistol to shoot at Losier; I ran up and he fired and shot Losier in the head; Losier was going towards Poole, I should judge, when Paudeen fired, wounding him in the head; [Here the witness described how Baker was over Poole with his right knee on one side;] Losier, he continued, was at the door coming towards Baker and Poole; Paudeen was going out, and fired, wounding Losier in the head; I saw the blood flow over Losier's face as soon as Paudeen fired; if Baker fired any more after the shot I first saw, I could not tell; I went to Turner then; nobody fired before Turner did when he shot himself through the arm; when Turner fired, Poole was up towards the oyster-box; I was near the end and leaned over, when I saw Turner fire from the floor, to escape the ball; I should judge the centre part of Turner's body was about six feet from the counter; he fired on his left side; the first shot Turner fired was in the direction of Poole; heard no shot from Turner firing his second, till Baker fired; Turner was firing after that; McLaughlin, I should think, was pulling the trigger all the time too; I saw McLaughlin fire twice; I heard about from three to seven shots after Turner's second shot; I saw Harris snap a pistol at Baker, when he was going out; I did not see Poole fire; I did not see a pistol with him; saw a pistol behind the oyster-box; it dropped out of his pocket, as he fell across my arm at the door; when he fell across my arm, he said, "I am dying," and fainted; Corky Jack picked up the pistol; he asked me what he should do with it; I told him to give it to first police officer who appeared; he did so; I don't know the name of the officer he gave it to; I think I would know him if I heard it; I do not think it was more; I could not state out of which pocket of Poole the pistol fell; I could not see whether anybody pulled Baker off Poole; I saw Ackerson grab him when he was going out of the door; the only three I could recognize at the time the shooting commenced were Turner, Paudeen and Baker; the rest of them had ran into the closet; Campbell was dodging up and down behind the counter; Baker went out before Poole was laid on the counter; Poole rose himself, and went to the door; he picked up a knife—I think it was from the floor—and went to the door; he caught the handle of the inside door; I said, "Come away out of that," because I heard the firing outside; he replied: "Come you away, for fear you should be shot; they may as well come in and finish me."

Mr. Brady here objected to any evidence of what transpired after Baker left.

Some questions, relative to the events subsequent to Baker's retreat from Stanwix Hall, were put to the witness by Mr. Whiting; but, in compliance with Mr. Brady's objection, the Court ruled that they were unnecessary and inadmissible.

Mr. Clark asked the witness if he fired any shots that night himself.

Witness—I decline to answer.

A long discussion here arose, as to the time and manner of the visit of the Jurors to the scene of the tragedy.

It was finally agreed on that the Jurors should visit it on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, so as to be in Court at the hour of opening, 11 A. M., that they should pay particular attention to the bullet marks on the wall, the counter, and the floor; and that they should have no conversation with Mr. Dean or any one in reference to the facts of the case, permitting no suggestions or explanations to be made to them further than showing where the bullet marks remain visible, or have been filled up since the occurrence.

After the usual warning to the Jury, the Court was adjourned to Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

The Governors of the Alms-House.

INTERESTING STATISTICS AND DEBATES RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSAL TO LIGHT RANDALL'S AND BLACKWELL'S ISLANDS WITH GAS—QUALITY OF THE MILK THE CHILDREN ARE FED UPON—POWER OF GOVERNORS.

The Board of Governors of the various charitable institutions of this City, are a very respectable and dignified body, with a very agreeable dash of jollity. There is good humor, not at all inconsistent with manly dignity written upon the countenances and swelling the portly fronts of the majority of them. When they laugh you can hear them. Their's is not the laugh of a straight-laced, grammar-fed girl at boarding school; neither does it bear resemblance to the elaborated whimper of our fashionable young men. When they laugh they open their mouths, and their sides tremble at the sound. A sight of them would make a lean man ashamed of himself, and make glad a pauper's heart. Such men, of course, meet in a comfortable, cosy place, and do their business in a liberal way. For instance, They met yesterday at the Rotunda building in the Park—present, Messrs. TOWNSEND, DRAPER, WEST, DUKE, HERRICK, SMITH, TIEMAN, TAYLOR, DUGRO and HENRY. Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded immediately to read the requisitions from the several Departments of the Institutions under their control. The debates on many of them were of decided interest. A requisition for a large quantity of horse-feed called out some profound remarks relative to the amount of feed absolutely necessary to keep a horse in good condition. After the whole subject had been carefully canvassed, it was decided henceforth to limit the supply to each horse under the control of the Governors, to twelve quarts of oats per day, or their equivalent. It appeared, from one statement, that on one of the Islands there had been expended the sum of $600 per month for straw to fill beds. Governor DUKE thought that a large amount, and wished to know how long a straw bed should last? Governor DRAPER suggested that perhaps some of the straws were used to show which way the wind blew. The whole subject was referred to the appropriate Committee. A request for three pieces of pilot cloth for coats for the ferrymen aroused Governor TOWNSEND, who remarked with some energy, "Cut it off;" but Governor DRAPER saved the coats by remarking, that if they did not give them warm coats in Winter they would make poor ferrymen. A request for a large number of lanterns was objected to by Governor TAYLOR, K. N., until Governor DRAPER proposed they should furnish "dark lanterns," when he became satisfied. A barrel of Whisky was granted, after an assurance from Governor DUKE that it was to be used as a medicine. A bill for 287 dozen oysters consumed in one month in Bellevue Hospital, raised the ire, of Governor TIEMAN, and a request for five bags of pepper made him almost frantic. Governor DUGRO did not look upon the request so seriously. He thought it would excite their stomachs and perhaps do them good. Governor TOWNSEND thought five bags of pepper enough to warm the stomachs of a large town. Two bags were finally ordered, which caused an outside remark to the effect that the pepper would doubtless be used on the oysters, and the whisky be taken warm just before going to bed.

The most important subject before the Board was called up by Governor WEST, of the Special Committee on the proposition to light Blackwell's and Randall's Islands with gas. An appropriation of $30,000 had been asked for the purpose of erecting the works, and he thought it was time the Board had taken some action in the matter. He had given the subject a great deal of attention, and was strongly in favor of the proposal.

Governor TIEMAN opposed it, but purely on the ground of economy. He believed the use of gas would cost a much greater sum than oil or fluid; and in substantiation of his opinion he stated that for the year ending Sept. 1, the

Cost of oil and burning fluid on Randall's Island	$548 86
On Blackwell's Island	2,331 [illegible]
Total	$2,880 [illegible]
It was proposed to expend for gas works on Randall's Island	[illegible]
Blackwell's Island	20,000
Total	$30,000

[illegible] that the Board were now experimenting with [illegible] Kerosene light, which had already [illegible] to be a much better and cheaper light than [illegible].

In [illegible] Governor [illegible] stated that [illegible] Committee upon the subject of lighting [illegible] and Randall's Islands with gas [illegible] per diem [illegible] should be, upon the maximum of light which would be required, under any circumstances [illegible] burners in many places where now [illegible] used of any kind [illegible] required. If the burners [illegible] the [illegible] of the gas to be consumed would be [illegible] one-half—or to about 4,000 cubic feet [illegible]. Even this estimate would afford [illegible] times the amount of light now supplied. [illegible] he made a comparison [illegible] lighting, as follows:

One bench of three retorts charged four times a day, would require from 300 to 400 pounds of coal for each retort [illegible] ton of coal [illegible] more than four cubic feet of gas [illegible] ton of coal would produce about [illegible] feet [illegible] the amount required.

Estimating [illegible] the services of one man employed to superintend the [illegible] paupers [illegible] per day, we have [illegible] cubic feet of gas. The lime used in purifying would be more than paid by the tar and other refuse [illegible] obtainable from the [illegible]. One ton of coal would yield, in addition to the gas, thirty bushels of coke [illegible] bushels [illegible] each ton of coal. The coke would be more than sufficient to heat the retorts. [illegible] feet of gas per day for 365 days, at [illegible] per annum, to which add [illegible] the interest on the cost of the works [illegible] pense for lighting the Islands with gas.

The amount expended during the year last past for oil and camphene, lamps, &c., was [illegible] leaving [illegible] gas.

It must be borne in mind that the institutions are not now and never have been properly lighted. The difficulty of light is a subject of complaint by every individual connected with them. They are unanimous in the opinion that nothing but gas can afford the light which is absolutely necessary, not only for the safe keeping of the paupers and a proper attendance upon so large a number of sick, but also for the safety of the lives of the persons in charge of the several institutions. In conclusion, Governor WEST proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on lighting [illegible] gas on Blackwell's Island be authorized to advertise for specifications and estimates for plans for the introduction of the same [illegible] and that the plan and report of the Committee be [illegible] specifications [illegible] and estimates to be submitted to the Board [illegible].

In consequence of information that the milk on which the children upon the Islands [illegible] not good, a sample was sent to a chemist, who reported the contents to be [illegible] water [illegible], butter 4; lactic acid and saccharine matter, [illegible]; phosphate, &c., &c.

In his opinion the milk was good, and not adulterated even with water.

A resolution was presented by Governor WEST, [illegible] the Committee on Supplies, to the effect that no purchases be made by other than the proper [illegible] by the authority of the Board. This resolution did not please Governor [illegible], and made Governor DUGRO positively angry. When [illegible] assuming a belligerent attitude, Governor DRAPER arose, poured oil upon the troubled waters, and succeeded in getting the resolution laid over for one week.

Before adjourning they appropriated [illegible] to give the children on Randall's Island a blow out on Thanksgiving Day.

The following was the number remaining in the Institutions for the week ending Nov. 24, 1855, viz:

Bellevue Hospital	[illegible]	Randall's Island	[illegible]
Lunatic Asylum	557	Randall's Hospital	[illegible]
Almshouse	[illegible]	City Prison	[illegible]
Penitentiary	[illegible]	Second District Prison	[illegible]
Hosp'l for Penitentiary	[illegible]	Third District Prison	[illegible]
Hosp'l from Workhouse	129	Colored Home	[illegible]
Hosp'l from Almshouse	[illegible]	Col'd Orphan Asylum	[illegible]
Workhouse	685	Children at Nurse	[illegible]

Number remaining Nov. 17, 1855	[illegible]
Admitted	[illegible]
Died	15
Discharged	[illegible]
Sent to Penitentiary	101
Sent to States Prison	[illegible]
Total remaining	[illegible]

There was no increase of disease.

Child Lost from the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

CATHARINE DUFFY, a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, strayed away from the premises a day or two since, and no traces of her whereabouts have been discovered. She is 18 years old, and has been received as a pupil, can both hear and speak imperfectly, and when spoken to repeats the words. She is half idiotic. The President of the Institution describes her personal appearance as follows: Hair brown, complexion dark; dress [illegible] calico dress, and no bonnet; she is cross-eyed. Any person who may see the child will confer a favor by giving information at the Institution in Fiftieth-street. This is the first case of the kind that has occurred in fifteen years.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

This being Thanksgiving Day the Courts of Law will be all closed.

FRIDAY.

The trial of Baker will be continued.

SUPREME COURT.—The Jurors have been discharged for the Term, except in two causes, which will be resumed and concluded.

Decision in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 28.

Before Judge Nelson.

PATENT HORSE POWER—MOTION FOR INJUNCTION.

George W. Emery vs. Richard H. Pease.—This case was brought before the Court this morning, on a motion for an injunction. The plaintiff claims to be the owner of a patent for a certain "new improved method of constructing and combining the gearing with and to endless chain horse-power, &c.," and he brings this suit to obtain an injunction with damages for an alleged infringement.

Affidavits were read on both sides, the defendants alleging that the machine which he used was in no sense an infringement of the plaintiff's patent; and that the patent itself cannot be sustained.

Mr. Stoughton argued the case for the defendant, and Mr. Keller for the plaintiff, and Judge Nelson thereupon denied the motion, considering that the plaintiff had not made out a sufficiently strong case to satisfy the mind of the Court of the paramount justice of his claim, and that his remedy at law was open to him.

Important to Executors.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

James M. Reed et al. vs. Daniel T. Young and Esther A. Collett, Executrix, &c.—INGRAHAM, J. This action was commenced against Young and Laverty, as maker and endorser of a promissory note. Pending the suit, and before trial, Laverty died, and the action was continued against his Executrix. It has since then been brought to trial and a verdict rendered for the plaintiffs against both defendants. The question is now submitted to the Court whether the plaintiff is entitled to costs against the Executrix.

If the provisions of the R. S., 2 vol., p. 90, are applicable to this case, then it is clear that the plaintiffs are not entitled to have costs against the Executrix, because there is no evidence of any refusal to refer, or any unreasonable resistance or neglect of payments.

After the passage of this statute, the Code has so altered the law as to allow the action commenced against the testator to be revived against his executor, and then to be continued to judgment. The provisions of the statute are entirely inapplicable to such an action. The same having been commenced before the death of the testator, there could be no offer to refer, and no unreasonable neglect. It would have been of no avail to present the claim before reviving the action, because it would not [illegible] prior to the incurring of costs, and the offer then to refer would be of no value.

By the 121st section of the Code no action can abate by the death of a party if the cause of action survive, and with the abatement of suits falls also the forfeiture of costs incident to such abatement.

The plaintiffs may now proceed with their action by substituting the executrix as defendant, and the conclusion is that the suit proceeds in the same manner as if the testator were still living.

I think the plaintiffs are entitled to recover their costs against both defendants, and the Clerk is directed to adjust the costs accordingly.

A TON OF COAL.—Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, has decided, in a suit instituted in Pennsylvania, that the legal weight of a ton of coal is 2,240 pounds, until [illegible] law can be enacted altering the quantity. According to this decision every coal dealer who gives but 2,000 pounds to the ton can be arrested and convicted on a charge of swindling. The law of Pennsylvania makes the ton only 2,000 pounds.

TELESCOPE FOR HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The work on the telescope, designed for Hamilton College, is progressing. It will be finished by the 1st of Jan. next. The lenses possess a great magnifying power.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for Two Shillings a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, Six cents for single copies.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

☞ H. R. Hunn, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

☞ To-day having been designated by the Governor to be observed throughout the State, no paper will be issued from this Office this afternoon.

The News by the Star of the West.

The steamship *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived yesterday from Punta Arenas, bringing a fortnight's later intelligence from California. Among the most interesting items of news is the discovery of extensive gold mines in Tuolumne County, which, it is reported, exceed in richness all previous discoveries. The mountain in which the deposits have been found is about twenty miles long, and it is said that one hundred thousand dollars worth of gold has been already taken from about a hundred square feet of earth, drawn from the bowels of the mountain. It is supposed that in this new field there will be work for thousands of men for years to come.

A terrible accident took place in San Francisco on the 3d inst. The still of an extensive distillery accidentally exploded, and the building, instantly catching fire, was destroyed within a brief space of time. Two men were killed, and six others dangerously injured. The loss to the proprietors is estimated at $100,000. Another case of Lynch law had occurred at a place called Hill's Ferry, in Stanislaus County. Four men who had stolen a hundred head of cattle, were captured, and, after their guilt had been fully proven, were hung by the inhabitants. Beyond these incidents, there is little of importance from California.

From Oregon and Washington Territories, however, the intelligence is of the most startling interest. The Indians have risen in immense numbers and an actual war is raging throughout the country. In sparsely populated districts the utmost alarm prevails, as no less than sixty to seventy murders of whites are reported to have taken place during the latter fortnight of October. According to previous advices from Washington Territory it will be remembered that Major Haller was left in a most critical situation near Puget Sound, surrounded by an overwhelming force of Indians, and that reinforcements were hastening to his relief. It is now reported that he was obliged to give the savages battle, and finally succeeded in forcing his way through their ranks after two *days' severe fighting*. We publish elsewhere all the details received in relation to the matter, which is one of great interest and importance.

The news from Nicaragua is quite exciting. On the 6th of November General Corral, recently concluded a treaty of peace with Walker, was arrested in Granada for high treason. Letters from him to Guardiola (late a general officer in the Legitimist army of Nicaragua) having been intercepted, revealed a deep conspiracy to overthrow the existing Government of Nicaragua. The proof against Corral being clear, he was tried and convicted by court-martial, and on the 8th was shot in accordance with the sentence and finding of the Court. The whole proceedings of the court-martial will be found in full on another page. On the 10th inst. President Rivas received Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister of the United States to Nicaragua. In an address delivered on the occasion, Mr. Wheeler acknowledged on behalf of his Government the independence of the Nicaraguan Government recently established.

A Successful Fillibuster.

We have thought, heretofore, that our enterprising fellow citizen, Colonel Walker, was born a few centuries too late; that he was misplaced, drifted out of his course and cast upon 1855, when he should have made his *début* in the day of Cortez or Balboa. But his success in Nicaragua, almost convinces us that we were in error, and that he has had, all along a very clear perception of his destiny, and has taken precisely the right steps to accomplish it. Nothing seemed more hopeless and desperate than the fortunes of the gallant Colonel when he beat his retreat from Lower California, after his unsuccessful attempt to revolutionize and make himself the *Chief of that* portion of Mexican territory. But he was bound to be President of some country, and he does not appear to be all particular as to localities. Since he cannot annex a new State to our Union, he is content with doing the next best thing, and so makes himself master of Nicaragua. Talk of Cortez and de Soto, they both had the advantage of a regular force and the sanction of their monarch and the blessing of the Pope. But our adventurous countryman starts as an outlaw, and, with a mere corporal's guard of ragamuffins, he marches into the heart of a territory with which all the world is at peace, makes himself the head of the nation, and, being the Government *de facto*, is acknowledged as the legal chief of a great country by our diplomatic representative. There is no foretelling what great events may spring from the fillibustering exploits of Colonel Walker, or how important a service he may be rendering, unwittingly to his own country and the commerce of the world. For the present Walker is a man of mark, and likely to achieve a reputation which his early career hardly promised.

Thanksgiving Day.

Everybody goes home on Thanksgiving day who has a home to go to; and having said this, we have pronounced the highest eulogy on the day which it can be honored with; for what are we all striving for but to make home happy? and the day consecrated to family reunions, to the nurture of the sweet influences of the social relations of life, to the strengthening of old friendships, the healing of old contentions, to enlarging the affections and promoting the temperate jollity of the fireside is surely one of the blessedest days set apart for special observance by human appointment.

Thanksgiving Day, which has now become a national festival, is a standing refutation of the charge of asceticism so often made against the Puritan settlers of New-England. They would not observe Christmas with its holly and plum pudding and jollity, not because they had any objection to them as elements of enjoyment, but because they had a smack of Episcopacy. So they instituted an Annual Thanksgiving in the place of Christmas, and made it a day of feasting, of a public avowal of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for all the blessings they had enjoyed during the year. It is but a few years since the custom of appointing, or rather recommending this annual festival, has been adopted out of New-England; but it is now universal, and Thanksgiving is kept in all the States, after the manner of its original observance, though not with entire abandonment of secular labor with which the day is kept in the land of its origin.

We once heard a New-England divine commence his Thanksgiving sermon with the startling remark that, for his part, he saw little to be thankful for, speaking as a laborer in the Vineyard of the Lord, for there had been so few conversions during the year that his heart had nothing to rejoice at. This was taking a strictly professional view of God's blessings, and we must leave it to our religious cotemporaries to enlarge now upon the degree of gratitude which should be felt in regard to the additions to the Church militant during the past year. But every one must feel that, as a people, we never had greater cause for thankfulness, for gratitude and jollity, for a public expression of a devout reliance on the God of Nations than we have now. The Lord of the Harvest has blessed us abundantly, we are literally overflowing with abundance, and, from the fullness of our granaries, we are feeding the less favored nations of the earth. We have peace in all our borders—there is no enemy to make us afraid—we exult in our lusty might, and are waxing rich and fat. The sun never before shed his renovating beams upon a land so free from ill, in all its wide extent, as this. Our pious fathers, who instituted the festival of grateful praise which we keep to-day, never looked forward to the golden promise and rich realities which their wisdom and hardy virtues have given us as an inheritance. And while remembering what we enjoy, and the brightness of our future, let us not forget, in giving thanks, the stern integrity and pious virtues of those who laid the foundation of our greatness as a nation, and our happiness as a people.

The Chamber of Commerce and the British Consul.

The public on both sides the Atlantic are indebted to the New-York Chamber of Commerce for unraveling and exposing one of the most absurdly flimsy plots that ever disturbed the tranquillity of a nation. Some of the greatest events of history have had their origin in very trivial occurrences, but never before were two great nations on the point of going to war in consequence of the practical waggery of a sailor. The whole affair of the *Maury*, and the strange hallucination of Mr. Barclay, H. B. M.'s Consul, would have remained a mystery forever, and a very broad farce would have been smothered under a load of grave official documents, but for the honest indignation of the Chamber of Commerce, which induced them to ferret out the real causes of a degrading imputation cast upon the character of one of our business firms. Such an *esprit de corps*, and so prompt an attempt to repel a discreditable charge against one of their body, speaks well for the character of our merchants.

By their investigations they showed how entirely groundless the suspicions of the British Consul were, and how his zeal to serve the cause of his Royal Mistress had led him to the commission of *niaseries* which appear incredible in a man of ordinary soundness of judgment. Having done this the Chamber of Commerce had nothing further to do with the matter, but some of its members, in a state of high excitement, were for requesting the British Government to remove the Consul whose inconsiderate action had been the cause of so much trouble. The majority, however, overruled any such preposterous folly, and passed a very proper series of resolutions in connection with the affair.

The party who has suffered most, and has the greatest cause for complaint against the officious Consul, is not the mercantile community of New-York, but the British Government itself, which has been put to needless trouble, and been thrown into a fearful state of alarm by his credulity and lack of prudence.

As the London *Times* had not the fairness or honesty to publish the letter of Mr. Buchanan, contradicting the statement it had made that the American Minister had promised the aid and sympathy of this country to the Allies in their war on Russia, we can hardly expect that it will publish the *exposé* made by the Chamber of Commerce, or permit its readers to know what a very small mouse it was that caused it to belch forth such a torrent of indignant thunder against this country. As the British Consul is a gentleman of high standing in this community, and has ever maintained an honorable character amongst us, there can hardly be a doubt that he will make some satisfactory explanation of his conduct, and some apology to the firm whose honorable character was, for awhile, placed under an unjust imputation by his extraordinary charges.

His Excellency the Mayor.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, addresses his letter to Mayor Wood respecting the new arrangement for the Police about the Courts, "To His Excellency the Mayor." But, if the Mayor is entitled to be addressed as "His Excellency," on official business, we have been most lamentably in the dark respecting the etiquette of the Mayor's office. Perhaps the next thing we hear of will be "His Excellency Fernando the First." It might have been a slip of the pen in the District-Attorney, but it was a very remarkable one. Governors of States and the President of the United States are sometimes addressed as "His Excellency," but it is a mere senseless flourish; the law recognizes no titles whatever, and the absurd custom of affixing the term "Honorable" to members of Congress, though a general custom, has no legal warrant, and means nothing. Applying such epithets as "Honorable" and "Excellency" is merely a matter of taste, like addressing a note to —— Smith, Esq., or to Mr. Smith. Every one should be allowed to indulge his own fancy in such matters, but in official communications the only proper and dignified way is to address whatever dignitary it may be, simply by name, with his official designation: as, for instance, to "—— Briggs, Alderman of Thirteenth Ward;" "Franklin Pierce, President of the United States;" "Thomas Whitney, M. C.," and so on.

Officers of the Army and Navy are always addressed according to their rank, as: Lieutenant, Captain, Colonel, General, and so on. This simple and dignified system saves us from a good many blunders, and at once fixes the rank or position of the person addressed. But, when we hear of Honorables and Excellencies, we are not quite sure what such epithets imply, and, in directing notes to official dignitaries, we are often at a loss to know in what manner they are to be addressed, without seeming to treat them with a less degree of respect than what they may consider themselves entitled to. The President of the United States is not allowed the privilege of a handle to his name—he is simply Mr. Pierce; and it looks like a piece of burlesque formality to apply a title to a Mayor, which we withhold from the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Beef versus Turkeys.

The Washington Markets and the Washington Drove-yards were in lively competition yesterday, and the markets came out ahead. In the market were exhibited uncounted thousands of turkeys and fowls of lesser note; in the drove-yards we found 2,894 of about as bony animals—called beeves—as we ever saw there on one market day. Turkeys sold rapidly at a good advance over old prices; cattle went down at least one-half cent per pound from last week's sales, which were thought by the owners to be unusually low. But they were high enough yesterday for the quality. With all that the New-York Agricultural Society has accomplished, the character of the fourteen hundred and odd neat cattle contributed by this State to yesterday's market, plainly indicates that the above Society has much still to do towards improving the breeds of cattle, before we can rival Ohio and Kentucky in the production of beef.

The first class butchers secured a few good bullocks; as for the rest they took a limited supply of the best the market afforded, and their customers should not complain of hollow bones thinly covered, when they go back from Thanksgiving turkey to their accustomed beef—the butchers got the best they could! Luckily the demand will not be great.

The total supply of Beeves reported is 4,863, quite enough for any week. The country Drovers forgot that on Thanksgiving Day everybody eats poultry, and for the rest of the week dine on what is left. We will simply hint to them that on Thanksgiving and Christmas weeks about one thousand less cattle are required than at other times.

Amusements for Thanksgiving.

Unusual attractions are provided at all our places of amusement for to-night.

At the Academy of Music, Mons. Monplaisir, the *Maître de Ballet*, takes his benefit, and provides a musical and terpsichorian entertainment of some novelty. The first act of "Masaniello" and the second act of "Il Trovatore" are the musical features; the ballet entertainment called the "Butterfly," a *pas de trois* called "Les Echos du Tyrol," and a dance called "Young America," the terpsichorian ones. Prices are reduced for this occasion. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock.

At Burton's Theatre there is a magnificent bill. Mr. Burton appears in three characters. The pieces are the "Little Treasure," the "Blue Devils," "Wanted, One thousand Milliners," and "Villikins and his Dinah."

At the Broadway Theatre, Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne will assuredly attract a crowd. She appears as *Marian*, in Knowles' play of the "Wrecker's Daughter." Then there is some singing and dancing followed by the Scottish drama in two acts, called the "Lady of the Lake." Performances commence at 7 o'clock.

At Niblo's Garden the famous Ravels will appear in three pieces, assisted by all the new dancers. The pieces "Jeannette and Jeannot," "Katey, the Vivandiere," and "Asphodel."

At Wallack's, three excellent pieces will be performed, with all the strength of this fine company; the "Dowager," the "Little Treasure," and the "Loan of a Lover."

At Barnum's Museum there will be performances in the morning at 10 o'clock, afternoon at 3 and 4½, and evening at 7½. A long list of pieces and other special attractions will be found in our advertising columns.

At the Newark Theatre there will be two performances, one in the afternoon the other in the evening.

In the way of Negro Minstrelsy our friends will find everything they want at Christy & Wood's, No. 444 Broadway, and Buckley's, No. 539 Broadway.

And for Fine Arts, the best place to go to is undoubtedly the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 493 Broadway.

For other amusements our readers must consult our advertising columns.

Classical Matinee.

A morning concert, as such, is a novelty in New-York. We have, to be sure, a few Philharmonic rehearsals during the season, and Mr. Eisfeld lends us three or four more—all in the morning, or rather afternoon. But they are breathless little conspiracies, enveloped in much mystery and silence. The regular matinée musicale attendance,—that is to say, a choice whipping together of the *crème* à la *crème* of public fashion and taste, assembled in broad daylight, and with "malice aforethought," has hitherto been denied us. The age, however, is constantly finding fresh resources in itself, and New-York goes decidedly with the age—perhaps a little before it. Thus, while other cities are struggling valorously for something to amuse themselves with in the evening, we, safe in this extremity, are devising new methods of whiling away the morning hours.

The attendance at Messrs. Mason and Bergmann's first Musical Matinée, given on Tuesday, assures us that there is a very large public to whom the half dozen hours preceding dinner is a weary Sahara. Dodworth's Hall was completely crowded, and in its gay display of female charms and *fleurs*, presented a scene of great and novel interest.

The programme was classical in the severest sense of the word. A slight admixture of something not German would have been a relief, particularly in the vocal department. The only object of vocal music in concerts of this special character is to afford a contrast to the more massive works, and obviously the best way to effect this is to appeal to another school. The Germans are unapproachable in quartette music, and all kindred compositions—but they are not felicitous in their treatment of the voice. Wagner's romanza from the "Tannhauser" was simply heavy and unintelligible, and Nicolai's song lugubrious. They demanded all the attention that the greater instrumental works required, but without deserving it. The vocalist who rendered these two compositions had an unhappy trick of singing out of tune, we are sorry to say.

Two special attractions were a posthumous work of Franz Schubert, (Quartette in D minor,) and a Grand Trio, (in D major,) by a young composer named Johannes Brahms. Schubert's work can scarcely be called characteristic, although in its best portion (the Andante) it breathes the sentiment and inspiration of the world-known master. In the *scherzo* he encounters a strange motion to which his earnest mind cannot accustom itself. He becomes at once fragmentary, incomplete and brief, and hurries to the end as to a goal. But in the *presto* he again recovers himself and gives wing to all the poetic fervor of his nature. This movement is singularly charming and vigorous. In rhythmetic character and *aplomb* it bears a strong likeness to a large family of Scotch *Strathspeys*, whilst in treatment it manifests the keenest appreciation of stringed-instrument effects. We cannot speak too highly of the performance of this quartette by Messrs. Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka and Bergmann. Beyond a little excusable nervousness incidental to a first public performance, their execution was artistic, excellent and faultless.

The trio in B flat, by Mr. Brahms, is an early work, written, we believe, at the age of eighteen. With many good points, and much sound musicianship, it possesses also the usual defects of a young writer, among which may be enumerated length and solidarity. The *motives* seldom fall on the ear freshly. They suggest something else that has been heard before, and induce a skeptical frame of mind, not altogether just, for the composer evidently has ideas of his own. In the elaboration of these ideas he is frequently original; always correct, and generally too lengthy. The extreme difficulty of the work (particularly for the stringed instruments) evokes some new effects, and these are its best features. It was superbly played by Messrs. Mason, Thomas and Bergmann. A soloist does not usually shine in concerted music, but Mr. Mason in this trio, and in Mendelssohn's *Variations Concertantes*, put forth fresh and legitimate claims to public distinction. Mr. Bergmann was also excellent in the latter composition.

Chopin's *Fantasia Impromptu* in C sharp minor was the only legitimate solo of the morning, for the two charming little preludes by Heller, can only be considered as recreations. The design of this work strongly resembles that other famous *Impromptu* of Chopin's in A flat major, which five thousand pianists are probably playing at this moment, except that it has a fascinating and most delicious Adagio. The instrument on which Mr. Mason played had a clipping thin sound, not at all favorable to his brilliant style of execution, and the performance, perhaps, for that reason failed to realize the effect we anticipated.

The appreciation of the audience was proved by the evident satisfaction with which they remained to the end.

Concert.

Mr. Oscar Comettant, assisted by Mde. Wallace Bouchelle, Signora Vietti Vestvali, Mlle. Louise Brandt, Signor Bernardi, Mons. Appy, (violin,) Herr Schreiber, (cornet,) and Señor Narciso Lopez, gave a grand concert at the Metropolitan Theatre, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose, we imagine, of introducing the last named gentleman to an American audience. A great deal of interest was manifested in the debutant, from the fact of his being a son of the unfortunate General Lopez, of Cuban fame. There was a moderately good attendance, consisting for the most part of fiercelooking but diminutive Spaniards. We need only speak of Señor Lopez—the other *artistes* being well known. He is young, and quick and impressionable in his movements. As an amateur he would be pronounced first rate, but he can scarcely hold the same rank among professional *pianistes*. He is deficient in strength, and superabundant in daintiness. With practice he may be able to accomplish a great deal for he possesses talent. At present he is simply a finished amateur. Signor Lopez was cordially received.

Increase of Judicial Salaries.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at the call of the Mayor, for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the salaries of the Judges. Mr. Brown offered a resolution proposing to raise all the salaries to $6,000, to date from January, 1855; but this motion was so amended as to read $5,000, to date from January, 1856. In this form the resolutions were adopted. The following table exhibits the present salary of each Judge, with the increase voted by the Board:

Offices.	No. Judges.	Present Salary.	New Salary.	Increase.
Superior Court	6	$4,000	$5,000	$1,000
Common Pleas	3	3,000	5,000	2,000
Recorder	1	3,500	5,000	1,500
City Judge	1	3,500	5,000	1,500
Surrogate	1	3,500	5,000	1,500

Total of salaries under new arrangement: Superior Court $30,000; Common Pleas $15,000; Recorder $5,000; City Judge $5,000; Surrogate $5,000. Aggregate, $60,000 per annum. Under old system, $43,500; total increase, $16,500 per annum.

Great opposition was exhibited on the part of a few members of the Board to an increase of the salary of the City Judge. Mr. Lord (who is supposed to represent the Mayor on all occasions) was very severe upon Judge Stuart, and expressly objected to any increase of pay, so long as that gentleman remains in office. Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Brown were not influenced by similar considerations, and voted for the pay. Mayor Wood, who presided, voted against Stuart, and, oddly enough, after all that has been said, found a backer in Alderman Williamson, of the Second Ward. The increase was finally voted, 15 to 7, as follows:

Ayes—The Recorder, Brown, Moses, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Fox, Steers, Wakeman, Briggs, Kelly, Ely, Herrick, Varian, Drake—15.

Noes—The Mayor, Williamson, W. Tucker, Voorhis, Christy, Lord, C. H. Tucker—7.

Free Academy for Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The reader of the Times who in any way is conversant with the affairs of our Ward Schools, (especially those of the Fifteenth Ward,) could but be surprised at the report of the City Superintendent of Common Schools, recommending the establishment of a Free Academy for Girls, and suggesting that the new School-house in the Fifteenth Ward should be taken for that purpose. Perhaps no Schools in the City have done more to elevate the character of the Ward Schools than those of the Fifteenth Ward. This, we believe, will not be denied. The citizens of that Ward have always been careful in the selection of School-officers. Most of them are men of education; many of them have been engaged in the business of instruction, and all of them are devoted to the interests of the Schools. The majority of the Board (twelve in all) have served from ten to twenty years in our Public Schools—none of them less than five years. The idea of erecting a separate School for Girls originated with them, and but for the delays of the law in securing the property, they would have tested the experiment they wish to. It is this: To give a better and more comprehensive education to females than they now receive, without any material increase of expense. Can they effect this object by the sole aid and assistance of female teachers? If they can, any other Ward can do the same—and then, instead of one Free Academy, with a few hundred pupils, we could have a dozen or more Schools, with their thousands of pupils. The propriety and economy of this system are certainly worth studying, before a new Free Academy is established. QUINDECIM.

New Kind of Arithmetic.

A stranger not well up in mathematics visited a school in the Fifteenth Ward lately, and listened, among other things, to an examination of a class in Algebra. As he was leaving the room, "Say," said he to his friend who showed him up, "Say, ain't that a new kind of arithmetic? 'Pears to me I didn't study anything like that in Daboll."

THE NAVAL BOARD.

A Navy Officer's Views of the Action of the Late Naval Board and the Naval Retired List.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Since the establishment of the New-York Times, I have been, whenever occasion offered, a correspondent and contributor—communicating with you from various parts of the world, and sometimes furnishing you information upon subjects with which, from my profession, I was more likely to be familiar than yourself or your editorial corps. If, then, I should, at this time, claim the privilege of an old friend, and ask for a small space in your columns to express certain sentiments, which, although differing from your own, perhaps, are the honest convictions of my mind, I hope you will grant it. As this does not withhold from you the right of comment, and as there are always two sides to a story, I trust to your liberality to let the public have both of them.

It has been well known for some years past that reform in the *personnel* of the Navy of the United States was not only desirable, but essentially necessary; but the question always arose, how is this reform to be effected? Year after year attempts were made in Congress to bring up and pass some bill that would meet the wants of the service; yet, year after year did all the friends of the Navy, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, fail to carry out their object, through an influence which always lies hidden somewhere about the lobbies.

It was not until the last session of Congress that anything was done at all calculated to give the nation a hope of improved efficiency in our Naval service, and the Press, generally, throughout the land, was loud in its acclamations of the passage of a bill that was to purge it of the drones. Now, however, sympathy has arisen for those who composed the weight that held improvement down, and some journals seem lavish of this same sympathy, which costs nothing, and is more needed than deserved. With that habit (peculiar to journalism in our country) of writing upon subjects with which they are unacquainted, and on which they take no pains to inform themselves, editors have come out in an unguarded and unscrupulous manner, and showered vituperations upon the heads of the members of a Board of Naval Officers, convened at Washington last Summer, in obedience to a law emanating from the representatives of the people of this Union. In accordance with that law they acted; with the addition of instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, as to the way they were to construe certain portions of it. If, therefore, there be an error, it is in the law. But I am inclined to believe that if there be an error in the law, it is a slight one, and can be easily remedied. I do not deny that there may be individual instances where the judgment of a majority of the Board has been at fault; but if these exist they are few, and the good accomplished will more than counterbalance any problematical injury or severity of action. Let us take, for instance, the case of Commodore Stewart—glorious Old Ironsides. As a naval hero he belongs to his country. He is the sole survivor of the Commanders who, in our naval fights with Great Britain, captured an enemy's ship. But no one can for a moment assert that he is not now too old and infirm for active service at sea! He has more than once said so himself; and for this very reason, as I am informed, declined the command of the squadron on the coast of Mexico, during our war with that country. On this account he is placed on the honorary retired list—mark, there is no *disgrace* attached to his retirement!—being retained on shore duty, and merely making room for a younger man to go to sea in his stead. Were he not so situated, he would remain in precisely the same position, receiving precisely the same emoluments, but there could be nobody to take his place in the active service that the grade of officers to which he belongs is called upon to perform. It would be a well merited compliment, I grant you, to create him an admiral, and permit him to retire upon the full pay of that rank.

That age and infirmity incapacitate a man for the ordinary avocations of life cannot but be admitted; how much more, then, must they render incompetent one from whom is required, at all times, the utmost energy and vigor? I should think that we had lately had too many instances of the danger of employing officers of probable imbecility in the Crimea, and Baltic and Black Seas, not to open our eyes to the mischief that might accrue from such a course. As it is with Commodore Stewart, so it is with others who, either from superannuation or other physical incapacity, have been retired. They have served their country well, and for this past service they are receiving a handsome remuneration. Can anything be more just? Can anything be more generous?

Amongst the officers placed on furlough, are those who, according to the decision of the board, are themselves to blame for having become incompetent; and, also, such as are so from physical causes, but whose length of service would not seem to justify a higher rate of pay. Both these classes are receiving a life annuity, equivalent, in the opinion of the board, to the services they have rendered.

The officers dropped from the list, are men whom the board considered unworthy their positions; but most of them are such as have been out of the Navy and reinstated once or twice, either in consequence of sentences of courts-martial, or resignations to avoid trial. They have, by means of an influence it was designed should not operate on this board, been hanging on the skirts of the service for a number of years.

This is a plain statement of the action of the much abused Naval Board, and I make it to you, Mr. Editor, because you know me, and are aware that I am not one of its members. As I have before intimated, however, I am not prepared to state that there may not be some cases with which a little more lenient dealing would have done no harm, though if we balance the good that must come of this action against the evil, the weight is greatly in favor of the former. X. X. X.

The Pardon of Dr. Beale.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your brief article in the Times of to-day, on the pardon of Dr. Beale, you have *unintentionally* done injustice to Gov. Pollock. After quoting a paragraph from the application made to the Governor by the Board of Prison Inspectors, to wit, that "the end contemplated by the law in the moral reform of the prisoner had been attained," &c., You then state the Governor's full conviction of the innocence of Dr. Beale, and add, "this last reason for granting a full pardon to the unfortunate victim of one of the most remarkable hallucinations on record, renders his other reasons insulting and impertinent."

I am not surprised you should have said *just this* in view of the meagre and imperfect sketch which most of our papers gave of the official document releasing Dr. Beale from prison. I inclose you the *document entire*, as it appeared this morning in the Pennsylvania *Inquirer* and the *Daily Times*. You will see, by its perusal, that the Governor aimed to present a condensed statement of *all* the evidence laid before him bearing upon the case of Dr. Beale. One of the documents was transmitted to him by the Board of Prison Inspectors, and most of our papers, unwisely enough, saw fit to present that, and keep back nearly all that preceded it. I hope, in justice to Gov. Pollock, you will find space in your widely circulated journal to insert the document entire. I was amazed that our papers should have thought it of so little importance as to give *only* the closing part, leaving the community to draw inferences in regard to the Governor by no means creditable to his head or his heart. The Times of this city will republish the pardon on Monday morning, its edition this morning having been exhausted before the demand was supplied. Your views of the horrible wrong done to Dr. Beale accord with those of thousands in this city. It is not a light matter to tear an innocent man from aged parents, and from a numerous family, and shut him up in prison for thirteen long dreary months, blasting his good name, ruining his business, undermining his health, and reducing him from competence to poverty. If it had been you or me, we should have felt, in the language of Judge Black, that our "case was an *awfully hard one*." Truly yours, &c.

The document is too long for publication in our columns. The above communication presents a correct view of its leading points.—Ed. Times.

☞ Abbott & Co. are out with an illustrated paper called *Young Sam*. It is principally devoted to puns.

Street Preaching—Roman Catholic—New Version.

A lecture was announced to be delivered last evening at the Tabernacle, by Mr. Wm. [illegible], of Lower Canada, on the feasibility of uniting all Christian denominations with the Roman Catholic Church. Four persons were present. The lecturer appeared, but the paucity of the audience was made the ground of postponement of the lecture. It had been rumored that a row would break up the meeting!

To be in Fashion, or Not?—John-street Church.

The John-street Methodist Church (whether to move it up-town, or not) case came up before Bishop Simpson, to whom the case had been referred, for arbitration, from the Supreme Court. The parties who oppose the removal of the church, appeared by Mr. Chauncey Schaffer, and Hon. Lewis Chatfield; the other side had secured Mr. E. L. Fancher, and Judge Emmons. A good deal of testimony was taken, but not all, by any means, that is to be. Adjourned to Saturday noon.

☞ The Aldermen had a very short and unimportant session last evening. In receiving tidings of the nonconcurrence of the Council in their action upon the Exchange contract, they adhered to their former action, and appointed a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Tucker, Steers and Voorhis.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NO POISON!
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease
WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN
MALARIA OR MIASMA.
Its innocence is certified to by Dr. J. R. Chilton, and its efficacy and value now fully established. For sale by druggists generally, and the proprietor, JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

PROFESSOR DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: E. P. Walker, No. 36 Cliff-st., of long-standing pains in side and back.
Dr. Wood, of headache.
Dr. Weichner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.
Robert L. Barlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.
It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, [illegible], neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, [illegible] feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. [illegible] rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

PROF. M. VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL Baths. The efficacy of the Electro-Chemical Baths (discovered by M. Vergnes) in extracting from the human system all metallic substances, either taken as medicines or absorbed while exercising the profession of Painters, Gilders, Looking-Glass Platers, &c., is no longer a question of doubt.
Prof. Vergnes' experience warrants him in affirming and guaranteeing that these Baths will relieve and permanently cure all those afflicted with Rheumatism (Inflammatory or Chronic,) Paralysis, Neuralgia, Contracted Muscles and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections caused by the presence of minerals in the system.
The remedy is simple in its arrangements and almost instantaneous in its effect; differing far from all other medical expedients, it simply strengthens Nature in her efficacy by an agent at once potent and kindred in character, and thus enables her to expel the morbid causes of disturbance and to restore the normal conditions of health.
A large, well furnished and appointed house has been opened at No. 710 Broadway, where the Professor will give his personal attention to those who may require his services. He will be assisted by an intelligent and competent physician, and for the better convenience of some of his patients will continue his branch establishment at No. [illegible] 5th-av.
He begs to inform the medical profession, and the public, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to give the Baths at the houses of those patients who are unable to visit him.
Several new methods have been discovered and applied with great success to local inflammation. As the application of the Bath, by incompetent or unskillful persons, might result in serious injury, instead of benefit, patients would do well to apply to Prof. Vergnes direct, or at least to thoroughly satisfy themselves as to the competency of such as propose its application.
N. B.—Persons from the country may be accommodated with board in the same building.
A few students will be received. Special Department for ladies.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, are now offering the richest and cheapest assortment of Dry Goods to be found in this City. Having purchased largely at the present reduced prices, are enabled to sell any article in their line at fully 25 per cent. less than they can be purchased for at any other store. In Silks, DeLaines, Shawls, Lace Curtains, Merinoes, Embroideries, Flannels, Quilts, Linens, &c., will be found some extra bargains.

"NOW IS THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT," —But when provided with a substantial yet elegant pair of gaiters such as CANTRELL sells at No. 336 Bowery, for 12s. and 14s., then Winter's advent, instead of discontent, excites pleasure. Ladies will find at CANTRELL'S every variety of shoes, gaiters and slippers for themselves and their children, at the very lowest prices, fully equal to the best found in Broadway. Please call at No. 336 Bowery.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.—As you are greeted upon the first of each month with a gas bill, and large at that, you can study from it need of economy, and by the use of KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATOR, a most beautiful, clear and mellow light, can be furnished at a saving of from 25 to 60 per cent. What has been done can be done again. Call at No. 302 Broadway, and get a Regulator. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH White Satin and Linen Gaiters, White Satin and Kid Slippers for balls, parties, weddings, &c., beautiful Embroidered Toilet Slippers, (presents for gentlemen,) boys, misses and children's boots and shoes, with india rubber shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.
English Brussels 8s. per yard.
50,000 yards
Ingrains, 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s., per yard.
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannah's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETING.
AN INVALUABLE ARTICLE FOR THE NURSERY or sickness. Also, Coats and Leggins, Overshoes and Boots, (those for ladies very light, and are extensively worn,) Horse Covers, Holiday Toys, &c., at wholesale or single article, by D. HODGMAN, Warehouse No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under-garments, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

PLAID CASHMERES! PLAID CASHMERES!!
Three cases of elegant Plaid Cashmeres just received, and will be offered, on Friday, Nov. 30, at the very low price of 5s. per yard, the same as usually sold at 8s.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Holiday Hat on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Five Points Union Mission.—No. [illegible] Baxter-st.—Arrangements for Thanksgiving.—There will be preaching in the Hall at 10½ A. M.; singing and recitations by the children at 3 P. M. A suitable repast for the children at 4 P. M. Donations by the Committee at the door. We hope our friends will call to see us to-day.

☞ Thanksgiving Services.—The Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, will be opened for service, on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Dr. OSGOOD.

☞ Universalist Church, Orchard-st., Near Broome.—Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Pastor, will deliver a Thanksgiving Sermon, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

... in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day, as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Cod Liver Oil of Hegeman, Clark & Co.—... recommended by all the most eminent Physicians and has stood the test of ... years' experience without a single complaint. ...

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, ... Broadway. Wholesale Depôt, ...

For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

To the Poor.—Those afflicted with Consumption, wishing to use RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, will be supplied with it, according to their means, by applying at either of his stores, under the Astor House, or corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

Cushman's Pure Iodide of Ethyle, as recommended by Dr. Turnbull, of Liverpool, for inhalation in Consumption, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared and sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Operative Chemists, No. 3?? Broadway.

No Alcohol.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS claim the favorable attention of those whose principles forbid the use of alcoholic stimulants. This well-known remedy for dyspepsia and general debility, is richly worth a fair trial.

Hearing for the Deaf.—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that enables the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. ...

... DR. HANKINSON ...

Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. W. M. THACKERAY will deliver a Lecture on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at the Metropolitan Theatre, for the benefit of the charitable funds of the St. George's Society and the "Norfolk Orphans." Subject—Charity and Humor. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets ... R. H. TIMPSON, JOHN CREHAR, W. H. WICKHAM, Lecture Committee.

... HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway; also, at No. 65 Nassau-st., and No. 1 Barclay-st., N. Y.; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELLEGAR, cor. State and Pearl sts., Albany; E. B. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

Important to Theatrical Performers, Vocalists and Public Speakers.—Try TOVEY'S COLUMBIAN COUGH CANDY, the most celebrated remedy of the age for all Throat Complaints. It is also highly recommended for clearing the voice. Price 6¼ and 12½ cents per package. For sale by the druggists. Principal Depôts No. 12 1st-av., New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 165 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, ... combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY informed that, as I have taken up my residence in, and removed my family to this City, my future address will be at the Irving House. P. T. BARNUM.

MILLINERY.

ELEGANT WINTER MILLINERY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. L. MARCY respectfully informs the ladies of New-York and vicinity that he will sell his magnificent stock of VELVET AND OTHER STYLES OF BONNETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. The attention of those who have not yet purchased their WINTER HATS, is invited to embrace the present opportunity of selecting from his splendid assortment, at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. MARCY, No. 4?? Broadway, Near St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS, FRENCH FLOWERS, CHENILLE, RIBBONS, &c., In every variety, may be found, at very LOW PRICES FOR CASH. At Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William. HOMER & KETCHUM.

FRENCH FLOWERS AT NO. 16 WARREN-ST.—GUILLEAUME & KORN—Have received, per North Star, the latest nouveautés of Paris flowers for bonnets, ... and head-dresses, but will only dispose of them strictly wholesale. Also, a few choice feathers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 WANTED.—An active business man with the above amount of capital, to take the place as financial manager, of a retiring partner, in an extensive and profitable manufacturing business. A liberal salary will be allowed for personal attention in addition to a quarter of the profits, which the investment of the above capital will secure. Address T. B. & CO., Tribune Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE for 51 shares of the capital stock of the PHENIX BANK of the City of New-York (No. 222,) dated Jan. 3, 1854, and issued to DANIEL HORTON, has been lost, stolen, or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as the transfer thereof, on the books of said Bank, has been stopped.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1855. DANIEL HORTON.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—On Sunday, the 18th inst., a small white poodle DOG, well proportioned short face, black nose, wart on the right fore leg; answers to the name of Pearl. Any person returning him to No. 39 West 16th-st., will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner, to whom he is invaluable as a playmate of a deceased child.

FOUND.—On Saturday evening, 24th instant, in Sackett-st., Brooklyn, a LADY'S TIPPET, which the owner can have by applying at No. 20 Sackett-st. near Court, and paying for this advertisement.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE.—L. N. FOWLER will deliver a lecture on Phrenology, at the Saviour's Church, 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30. The lecture will be illustrated with charts and busts. Examination of heads at the close of the lecture. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents.

SAM!—DON'T FORGET HIM.—Grand Supper by the Ninth Ward National American Club, at Niblo's, Dec. 1, 9 P. M., in commemoration of Sam's first victory in the Empire State. Price of Tickets—Gentleman and Lady, $3; Gentleman, $2; extra Lady, $1. Can be had at the Hotels, or of the undersigned. JAMES A. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 1?? Amos-st.

WHY DO YOU SWEAR AT YOUR BEARD?—Swear rather at your own stupidity, for if your beard won't grow naturally, my ONGUENT will force it; will produce whiskers or moustaches in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. ... Broadway; ZIEBER, No. ... South 3d-st., Philadelphia; HAYES, No. ... Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BY ALICE GREY.

LILY HUSON;
OR,
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ORPHAN GIRL.
BY ALICE GREY.
Now ready.

We present the first of this series of excellent stories, to be the veritable history of the early life of ALICE GREY, whose charming Magazine Tales have so often added to the enjoyments of the domestic fireside, and alternately provoked the merry laugh, or brought the tear of sympathy to the eye.

Be this as it may, in this tale we have the authentic autobiography of a young lady, a resident of this State—so slightly concealed beneath the gauze of fiction as to conceal the actual personages from the curiosity of the general public—not so sufficiently concealed as to hide them from those who are acquainted with the authoress, or are cognizant with the scenes amidst which she has been an actress. Lily Huson is a simple, interesting story of actual life, showing how much real romance exists amidst the common-place of every day affairs. It is a beautifully written book, and will doubtless be greatly sought after by those who admire books of tenderness and feeling, which appeal directly to the gentler emotions of the heart.

This book will be a most suitable present to the ladies—for whom it is more particularly written—at the same time it may be read with profit by persons of all ages and both sexes.

Bound in cloth, price $1.

H. LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st., and all booksellers.

REYNOLDS' GREAT NOVEL ON THE WAR.
SECOND EDITION NOW READY OF
OMAR PASHA;
Or, The Vizier's Daughter.
By G. W. M. REYNOLDS.
Author of "Life in London," "Ellen Munroe," etc. Price 50 cents.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

It would have been well for his reputation had the author always written books so unexceptionable, and at the same time so interesting as the one under notice. This is a romance of the war between Russia and Turkey, and the hero is the veritable Omar whose generalship beat the Russians back from the Danube. In the course of the story, graphic descriptions are given of most of the brilliant actions of the war, down to the battle of Inkermann. Mr. Reynolds was formerly, we are told, an officer in the British army, and his knowledge of military science has enabled him to depict military scenes with rare spirit and fidelity.

Published by ... STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. ... for sale by all booksellers.

READY AT TEN O'CLOCK.
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
DECEMBER.
CONTENTS OF NO. XXXVI.

The Armies of Europe.
The Last Galley.
How I Came to be Married.
On my Bed of a Winter Night.
Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha."
It Might Have Been.
The Virginia Springs, (continued.)
Low Life in the Sahara.
Life Among the Mormons, (concluded.)
The Loss of the Argo.
About Niggers.
A Visit to the Druses.
The Lost Lamb.
The Green Lakes of Onondaga, (N. Y. State.)
Thackeray, as a Poet.
Hesperus.
Living in the Country.
Benito Cereno, (concluded.)
The Coming Session.
Editorial Notes.
1. American Literature and Reprints.
2. European Literature—England, France, Germany.
3. Drama.
4. Opera.
5. Fine Arts.
6. Title and Table of Contents.

TERMS—$3 a year, or 25 cents a number—*Putnam's Monthly* and *Household Words*, $5—*Putnam's Monthly*, or *Household Words*, with the *Schoolfellow*, to one address, $3 50; or all three of the Magazines $5 50.

A BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN.

Messrs. DIX & EDWARDS take occasion to announce that, with the beginning of the New Year, the well-known Magazine for boys and girls,

THE SCHOOLFELLOW,

will pass into their hands. It is their intention to make it excel any publication for children ever issued in this country or elsewhere; and they will employ, for this purpose, all the resources which their position as proprietors of PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, and their relations with the most popular authors, put at their command. They will aim to combine, in the engravings and the letter-press of the SCHOOLFELLOW, the utmost possible beauty, variety, interest, and substantial instruction, with an elevated moral tone and reverent spirit. In short, it will be their purpose to render THE SCHOOLFELLOW a welcome visitor and a valued friend among the children of every family.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW

Will continue to be published at $1 a year, payable always in advance. Either *Putnam's Monthly* or *Household Words* will be sent with the *Schoolfellow*, to one address, for $3 50; or all three of these Magazines for $5 50.

A great change will be made in the character of the engravings, which will be equal to those of the most popular illustrated publications. The number for January will be issued early in December. Specimens will be sent gratis to all who apply.

DIX & EDWARDS, No. 10 Park-place, New-York.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
GREATEST PUBLICATION OF THE AGE.

The first number of this remarkable newspaper, for it purposes to be a thorough newspaper, lavishly illustrated, and to give

ALL THE LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY,

Combined with a perfect deluge of ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, by the most famous artists, will be issued on SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 1, 1855.

Among the illustrations of the first number will be found a large engraving of Dr. Kane and Party, as they appeared in the Arctic regions.

Large engraving of Dr. Kane and Party abandoning their vessel.
Perilous Adventure of Dr. Kane and Party, on their return to Greenland.
View of Dr. Kane's Boat.
Portrait of Henry Grinnell, Esq.
Portrait of Lieut. Hartstein.
Trial of Baker: Striking and Characteristic Scene in the Court-room.
Evacuation Day: Militia reviewed in the Park, New-York.
Great Southern Pacific Railroad to California, with map, showing the contemplated line to the Pacific; also, Twelve Views on the Line.
Portrait of Col. Gray.
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BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
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From the London Illustrated Times.

On the day of its becoming known that the American, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the most accomplished poet of the day, (and all but the greatest,) had been devoting himself to the composition of a poem on the subject of American Indian Mythology—a good many thousand readers, we take it, felt considerably better for the intelligence. * * * * *

Expectations have not been deceived. "The Song of Hiawatha" is unquestionably Longfellow's greatest work.

Intense appreciation of natural scenery; hopeful faith in human nature; attention to historic detail with almost morbid scrupulousness; and, above all, a despotic power of music, that insists on shining like a sun through the mists of impracticable metre, are manifested in "Hiawatha," in a most remarkable degree. * * * *

Every scene the Indian hero traverses in his allegorical progress is a breathing landscape; every adventure he meets with a capital story.

The episode of "Hiawatha's Wooing," which we quoted in our last week's number, is one of the finest in the volume. It is a delicious love story, and would without the slightest context, make the fortune of any poet.

Of the legends themselves that Mr. Longfellow has collected, their possible origin, and interest as relating to other mythologies, we have no time to speak. We must content ourselves with an expression of unqualified approval of the manner in which they have been collected, digested and set to the most exquisite music. "Unqualified approval" is a strong phrase in this age of sarcasm and depreciation; but, in all honest candor, the faults of the "Song of Hiawatha"—taken for all that it assumes to be, the faithful echo of a barbarous people's poetry—we have not been able to discover.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have in this newest Poem of Mr. Longfellow perhaps the only American Epic. We have to thank him for the very able accomplishment of a much needed work. We are inclined to think it his greatest poem; and for this reason, among others, that the rescue of our highly poetic Indian legends, and their interpretation and recognition as the only contribution that our country could give to the muse, was a work long clamorous for a worker. Mr. Longfellow was the man to hear its cry and heed it. The work is, therefore, purely original and proper. It is this that makes the Iliad great, that it embalms the legends hitherto existing as traditions and ballads by reproducing them in a consistent and noble Epic. This is the virtue of Dante's Inferno and Goethe's Faust. What the greatest Poets have done for their lands, Longfellow has done for his.

How, then, Mr. Longfellow has done this work of explication into the Indian character and history becomes more interesting to us than Kane's exploration of the Polar seas or Agassiz's investigation of our faunas—even because Man is more interesting than any thing. And we advise each one to examine for himself; being ready confidently to say that no one who reads the first Canto (shall we call it?) will be able to put the book down. It is the most absorbing poem of its length we have ever read. * * And so ends a noble American Poem, with as few faults as any other of our times.

From the Home Journal.

If Mr. Longfellow had enriched the literature of his country save "The Song of Hiawatha," he would deserve the poet's bays for this elaborate and most successful attempt to give to that literature a strong individuality, peculiar to the land where the red man once

"Hunted the bison and the beaver,"

the home of the Indian, whose sire the sun was and the earth his mother.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

This poem was published only a week or two ago, but it has already been so much persecuted by censorious criticism and silly parodies, that it is certain to become famous. The curiosity of the public has been piqued, and the "Song of Hiawatha" will be read by thousands who, if it had the misfortune to be greeted by monotonous praise, would probably never have cared to see it. The principal objections made to the poem are, to our mind, the two best reasons for applauding the author. We honor him for aiming to contribute to characteristically American literature, for ceasing to imitate the British poets, and for embalming with his genius the simple and beautiful legends of the aborigines of our continent. We admire the mastery of language which has enabled him to write a long poem in English, in a measure which no English, and no American, poet has ever accomplished. This measure has only been known to us, hitherto, in the works of Lope de Vega, and other Spaniards; it remained for Mr. Longfellow to show that the English is capable of being moulded into trochaic verse as musical as the Castilian.

From the New-York Tribune.

We are brought into intimate relations with every bird of the forest—every animal—whose haunts are frequented by the Indians; the sound of lapsing waters is on our ear, and the whole scene is fragrant with the odors of aromatic weeds. The simple joys and sorrows of savage life are represented in a series of exquisite pictures, and every gleam of tenderness and pathos that can penetrate a savage breast is reproduced in touching beauty.

From the New-York Express.

Setting aside the unfortunate Indian nomenclature, and the valuableness of placing in a popular and permanent form the shadowy mythology of our aboriginal tribes, it is entitled to a very high consideration as a *creation of fancy*. Its unalloyed purity and completeness is perfect in this respect. Taking the common conception of fancy as distinguishable from imagination, wit, humor, &c., no other work in the language, outside of Shakspeare, Spenser, and Milton, is more uniformly and successfully sustained throughout in this one element.

Hiawatha as a fitting phantasy of fabulous creation, is wrought out with an admirable completeness, beauty and originality. The games and dances, tricks and transmigrations of the Indian Puck or Devil, are hardly surpassed by anything of the kind. The whole poem will not fail to fix permanently the beauty and attractiveness of many local ideal associations upon some of our most delightful western scenery.

From Harper's Magazine.

This is one of the most picturesque fancies of Indian tradition, and under the plastic shaping of the poet, is expanded into an episode of wild and striking beauty. The subsequent line of Hiawatha is diversified with an abundance of fabulous adventures, which Mr. Longfellow adorns with the brightest hues of his imagination. In point of diction, the poem is marked by an elaborate simplicity—the Indian names are curiously wrought into the exquisite finish of the verse—and though some passages are almost prosaic in their bareness of embellishment, the whole texture of the composition shows the dainty fastidiousness for which the author is remarkable. * * * * *

It affords a noble illustration of his fine poetic instinct, the purity and sweetness of his imagination, and his artistic nicety and versatility of expression. * * * * *

We think he has so far exhausted the subject that few subsequent writers will venture to tread in the same path. He has brought the resources of versatile fancy, keen sympathies with nature, a sweet and tender vein of sentiment, and a delicate quaintness of versification, to the accomplishment of a task which labored under peculiar inherent difficulties, and which few poets could have completed with such considerable success.

From the Boston Transcript.

The hero rises like another Prometheus, and his career is pictured with great power and skill. The heroine, with her beautiful name, Minehaha, (Laughing Water) is a charming character, and her love-story is delicious as the odors of the forest, and the song of wild birds. The atmosphere of the whole poem is reddent of Nature unworn, and the blooms of a life unhackneyed and free are sprinkled with a master's hand along the lines of this fresh and most lovely legend.

From the Concord Reporter.

The appearance of this poem is an event in the literary world of more than ordinary interest. In this production is to be noted the same artistic polish which characterizes the author's former productions—the same faultless metre and melodious rythm. The trochaic four-feet verse, used in this poem is peculiarly well adapted to the themes sung. One would think that the ugly-looking Indian names would be hard things to make music of, but genius can do almost anything—there is music in the roughest and longest of them, as the "Song of Hiawatha" attests. Some of the legends are grotesque and improbable, yet with such grace are they told by the poet, that one is almost constrained to believe them; at any rate, is made to see their true beauty, which is lost in any prose rendering of them.

From the Springfield Republican.

As a work of art we believe it will be placed first on the list of Longfellow's exquisite poems. It is an Indian Edda, founded on one of their traditions, and is throughout wonderfully faithful to the ideas and modes of thought and expression of the aboriginal Americans. Already has it incurred small criticism for this its crowning excellence, by those who preposterously think that Hiawatha should have been made to teach the philosophy and religion of the Anglo-Saxons. The heroine of the poem, the charming Minnehaha, (Laughing Water,) takes her name from a beautiful cascade on a small tributary of the Mississippi, near St. Anthony's Falls. We give in another column the poem of Hiawatha, which whoever reads will not be satisfied until the whole poem is enjoyed. We may say of the author, in the language of the poem itself:

"All the many sounds of nature
Borrowed sweetness from his singing;
All the hearts of men were softened
By the pathos of his music.

From the Providence Transcript.

In no effort have the Muses more largely lavished their favors upon Mr. Longfellow than in the "Song of Hiawatha." The versification, like many of his poems, is peculiar, being properly, neither blank verse nor rhyme, yet truly beautiful and highly musical. The poem is distinguished for that simplicity and beauty of language, that commingling of the real and the fanciful, which so strongly characterize Indian legends. It is founded upon the tradition of a superhuman personage, known as Hiawatha, who was sent among the Indians to "clear their rivers, forests and fishing grounds, and teach them the arts of peace." The episodical legends of the "The Son of the Evening Star," and others, are of touching beauty, and the verse in which they are embodied may be regarded as the perfection of melody.

From the Boston Courier.

Columbus taught a parcel of mutton-heads that an egg might be poised on its smaller end, and the thanked him, with a very mutton-headed sneer, that the thing was easy enough to do—after they knew how to do it! A "Song of Hiawatha" is also a very easy problem to the small-beer poets and oyster-house critics—after the thing has been done—after the method has been pointed out. "If we had only thought of it!" Yes—verily! But we didn't. Longfellow *did*. And now, has *poetry*—genuine poetry—been the result? This question is still an open one; but we side with those who answer in the affirmative. The "Song of Hiawatha" is a true poem *in spite* of its originality! Ye admirers of Tennysonian cant-score visit us with your vengeance! It is not at all like your maudlin song of Maud! But if we are competent judges of what constitutes poetry, we will place in comparison your Magnus Apollo with our Mudge Kewis—Son of the West Wind—on any day of the year.

From the New-York Sunday Atlas.

The scholar and student will welcome it as a rare addition to our national literature; and the antiquary and searcher after Indian lore will regard it as one of their most invaluable treasures. The reading and research necessary to have compiled the material out of which this poem is created, must have cost Mr. Longfellow many hours of weary labor, for which he will be amply repaid by the completeness of his work, and the high praise that must be awarded it by European as well as American reviewers; in fact it must take rank as the only poem in the language which truthfully embodies Indian manners and traditions.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

But the charm of the poem, in our apprehension, lies in the exquisite pictures which warm alike the fancy and heart; the sylvan landscape touched with the glorious hue which genius reproduces for the delight of the less gifted eye and mind; gleams of those tenderest affections which reveal the immortal not less in the untaught child of the forest than in the man on whom the highest culture has been lavished, the human sympathies, the earnest, though struggling aspirations for the beautiful and true, and the natural piety which links all human races, from the primeval to the present time, in one bond of brotherhood. Mr. Longfellow has certainly done wonders with the fragmentary materials that he could gather, nor has he been less felicitous than faithful in his portraiture of the Indian character, which he has left in its untutored grace and primal strength.

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No. 58 CANAL-ST.,

Is now ready to exhibit his latest Winter styles of Cloaks. Copies of the Paris fashions for December. All his earlier Fall styles will now be sold at considerably reduced prices, to clear them.

Our stock of rich plain Velvet Cloaks is the largest and most complete in variety in the trade. Also, of heavy Beaver Talmas, lined with Lyons velvet, in an endless variety. No. 58 Canal-st., New-York.

RICH DRESS SILKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 27,
TEN CASES RICH DRESS SILKS,
(new styles,)
Plain, Plaid and Stripes.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 26.
Prices from $5 to $10 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS,
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ELEGANT FALL STYLES.
TEN CASES MORE JUST OPENED,
AT FIVE SHILLINGS A YARD.
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and now Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS,
Superfine Quality.
Five Cases will be opened on Monday, Nov. 26,
At 5s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade-sts.

SAXONY AND MERINO PLAIDS.
ALL WOOL.
Ten new cases will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

LADIES' WINTER HOSE.
Made from Sea Island Cotton with
4 threads, heels and feet.
At $3 per dozen.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

FRENCH PALETOT DOE SKIN,
AND
HEAVY BEAVER CLOTHS,
FOR OVERCOATS, CLOAKS AND TALMAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

AT NO. 467 BROADWAY—May be found an endless variety of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which, in point of elegance, texture and workmanship, cannot be excelled in the world. The name of JEFFERS, in connection with this business, is a sufficient guarantee, and everybody who has been fitted at his store to Boots, Toilet Slippers, or Shoes, is sure to leave his name on his register as a regular customer. Ladies have but to call and examine his stock, and they will certainly be able to please themselves. JEFFERS, No. 467 Broadway.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS, OR GIRLS—Does the cold weather chap your hands? If it does, and you desire a speedy and effectual cure for them, we advise you to wear India rubber gloves, and you will have a cure. For sale at No. 26 John-st., up stairs, and by all rubber dealers.

CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS.—Black Velvet Cloaks, Cloth Cloaks, Gray and Mixed Beaver and Petersham Circulars and Wrappers; also, Rich Paris-made Pattern Cloaks, will be offered at very low prices. E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—Black Velvet Cloaks, Cloth Cloaks, Gray and Drab Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, Mantillas, and Talmas, in splendid variety, at greatly reduced prices—25 per cent. less than ever offered before at WILLIAM IRVINE'S, No. 17 Catharine-st.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, Bergen Heights, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus. The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York. E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Election for Officers of this Society for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at their room in the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The following officers are to be chosen: A President, five Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Librarian and members of the Standing Committees. Poll open from 6 to 8 o'clock. M. BRANDEGEE, Rec. Sec. pro. tem.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, Appointed to investigate Criminal Procedure and Police Matters in the City and County of New-York and the County of Kings, invite communications (with name and address of parties writing) regarding abuses at Police Courts, Station-houses, &c., from citizens or strangers, which if deserving of attention will be investigated. Address CLARKSON F. CROSBY, Chairman, Box No. 1,3?? New-York Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. ... Greenwood, Jr., and Henry D. Butler, Proprietors. ... Director of Amusements.

HOLIDAY FROLICS! THANKSGIVING, THURSDAY, Nov. 29. ELEGANT AND CHASTE ENTERTAINMENTS to suit all tastes and please all ages, in the MORNING, NOON AND EVENING, including the grand performances of the Lion King, NEARLY EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY, in the Den of Lions! In the Lecture Room, in the MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the charming Operetta of NO SONG NO SUPPER, with all the original music; besides the farce called A RACE FOR A DINNER. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and repeated at 4½ o'clock, the admirable play of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, followed by THE WANDERING MINSTREL, in which Mr. Hadaway will sing Villikins and his Dinah. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the last time but two, the popular local drama of THE LIMEKILN MAN. THE LIVING WILD BEASTS may be seen at all times, as well as the Giraffe, the Happy Family, and without extra charge. Admittance to everything, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents; ... 12½ cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THANKSGIVING NIGHT. BENEFIT OF MONS. MONPLAISIR. GREAT ATTRACTION. Reduction in Prices. THURSDAY, Nov. 29, 1855. First Act of MASANIELLO. After which, Ballet Entertainment, one Act, THE BUTTERFLY; Or, Animated Flowers. Second Act of IL TROVATORE. The whole to conclude with a Pas du Trois, LES ECHOS DU TYROL. And a Pas Seul, composed and danced by M. MONPLAISIR, entitled YOUNG AMERICA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Balcony and First Tier........One Dollar.
Second Circle........Fifty Cents.
Amphitheatre........Twenty-five Cents.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30, TWENTY-SIXTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON. Début of MADAME DEOLI PANASIA. And Last Night of THE PROPHET. Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THURSDAY EVENING—THANKSGIVING NIGHT—THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY and MLLE. TERESA ROBERT, The talented Danseuse. THREE PIECES. To commence with the Comic Pantomime of JEANETTE AND JEANNOT, By the Ravel Family. To which will be added KATEY; OR, THE VIVANDIERE. Katey, the Vivandiere.......Mlle. Robert. The whole to conclude with ASPHODEL. Characters by the wonderful Ravel Family. Tickets......Fifty Cents. Private Boxes......Five Dollars. Orchestra Seats......One Dollar. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 6¾; performances to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THANKSGIVING AT BURTON'S.—THURSDAY—One of the greatest bills ever put forth. FOUR COMIC PIECES—MR. BURTON IN THREE CHARACTERS. The new and successful Comedy of THE LITTLE TREASURE. With Mr. G. Jordan, Miss E. Thorne, Mr. Dyott and Miss Raymond. The laughable Farce of BLUE DEVILS. With Mr. Burton, Mr. Moore, Mr. Russell and Mrs. Burton. The first time this season, the roaring Farce of WANTED—ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS. Joe Bags and Madame Vanderpants, Mr. Burton; Tom Tiptoe, Mr. Lotchall; the Apprentice, Mrs. Hughes. And the amusing Burlesque Opera of VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH. With plenty of Songs, Dances, &c. Secure tickets in advance. An extra door will be open to the Dress Circle and Parquet.

EXTRA. NEWARK THEATRE. GRAND THANKSGIVING PERFORMANCE, AFTERNOON and EVENING. Managers......W. HENDERSON & BURKE.

NEWARK THEATRE.—Managers, W. HENDERSON and BURKE.—Come One, Come All.—GRAND THANKSGIVING PERFORMANCE.—AFTERNOON, 2½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock.—THURSDAY, Nov. 29, will be presented the great Historical Drama of MOLL PITCHER, THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN, in which Mr. Henderson and all the Company will appear. Afterwards, THE DUMB BELLE. EVENING PERFORMANCE—GREAT TREAT. PUTNAM, OR THE IRON SONS OF '76. Putnam, (his original character).......W. Henderson. Dance.......Miss S. Bishop. To conclude with the amusing Farce of SLASHER AND CRASHER. Slasher.......W. Burke. Prices: Dress Circle, 37½ cents; lady and gentleman, 50 cents; Parquette, 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EXTRA NOTICE—MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT. Will take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, on which occasion will be performed, Colman's splendid comedy, called the JEALOUS WIFE. Cast with the entire strength of the Company. Also, will be performed, a favorite Comedietta. Box-book now open.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. ... Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK the original, doleful, and heart-rending Tragedy of VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH. "In two acts, and three and scenes." This successful Tragedy is produced with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c. NEGRO MINSTRELSY every night, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

LADIES' GIFT ENTERPRISE!—S. SMYTHE'S PRIZE LECTURES will positively take place, at Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., THIS EVENING and TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 29 and 30, when every lady will get a prize, among which are gold and silver watches, gold bracelets, brooches, ear and finger rings, mahogany writing desks, work boxes, &c. &c. This is no humbug, as all the prizes named on the bill will be presented to the ladies attending the lectures. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture commence at 8. See bills.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 29, will be presented the two-act Comedy of THE DOWAGER. After which, a Comedy in two acts, entitled the LITTLE TREASURE. After which the Musical Comedietta of A LOAN OF A LOVER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 29, will be performed, the Play of THE WRECKER'S DAUGHTER. Marian.......Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne. To be followed by the Scottish Drama, THE LADY OF THE LAKE. MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE will appear every evening this week.

MR. GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the unanimous request of those who heard Mr. Gough on the stormy night, Oct. ..., Mr. Gough will speak again at the Academy, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th of December. Mr. Gough's eloquence is without a parallel. Tickets 25 cents.

THE NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY—No. ... Broadway, will commence on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, with the regular class exercise for both sexes, according to Father Jahn's and Prof. Dr. Ling's celebrated system. H. GERHARD & CO.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 1?? Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSIC—FURNISHED FOR PRIVATE PARTIES AND BALLS.—The best ... Music published and received daily at DRESSLER & CLAYTON'S Music store, No. ... Broadway, ...

GRAND EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE.—At Empire Hall, No. ... Broadway, of J. J. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open EVERY EVENING during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOWE, ... Lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

ASTOR-PLACE HOTEL.

This hotel, No. 7?? Broadway, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., has undergone ... and the proprietors are now ready to ... with parties for the Winter. Most desirable suites of rooms, for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained by early application. WM. & P. ... & SON, Proprietors.

VESTRIS BLOOM.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, ... beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Bloom. ...

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of window shades, paper hangings, gilt cornices, shade linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, or shades made to order, ... will find it for their interest to give me a call. B. BALDWIN, No. 3?? Bowery, corner 3d-st., opposite Bond.

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible]

The transactions in breadstuffs have been somewhat moderate; the transpiring sales for the week ending last evening sum up as follows: Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Barley, few sales. Compared with the preceding week, this is a falling off of [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, and an increase of [illegible] bushels Rye.

The news from Europe on Friday, received by the Canada, at Halifax, indicated a considerable rise in breadstuffs; but this had been mostly anticipated here, so that no material advance took place.

Flour has fluctuated a little during the week, but has fallen back somewhat, and closed last evening at 6¼c.@12½c. ℔ bbl. higher than our quotations one week ago. The decline from the higher prices has resulted from free receipts, mild weather, a diminished general demand, and a desire on the part of holders to dispose of their stocks. The demand for Europe has languished, with an increased activity in shipments to South America.

Wheat has arrived sparingly; the general demand has been good; prices have fluctuated somewhat, with the closing quotations a little below those of last week. The sales have been limited, owing to a lack of prime qualities. A single purchase of 70,000 bushels of Western Red at $2 10 created some interest; the amount of this purchase being nearly [illegible]. Most of the Wheat received the past week has come forward, directed to names unknown in this market—probably for European purchasers, who have bought freely at Chicago and other interior markets.

The receipts of Corn have not been equal to the wants of the market, and prices have advanced about 5 cents ℔ bushel. The home demand has been moderate, with an active call for export to Europe. The first Southern Yellow Corn, 1,500 bushels, has come to hand. This sold for $1 00 ℔ bushel.

Rye has gone up 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, with a lively export demand and limited offerings.

Barley is inactive, there being only small receipts and inquiries.

Oats have advanced 5c. ℔ bushel, with limited receipts and an active demand.

In Provisions there is an easier feeling, with moderate [illegible], but no great decline.

Sugar advanced ¼c. ℔ lb. upon the receipt of the steamer's news, but the market is quiet.

Cotton is unchanged.

The reports of the Wholesale Produce Markets indicate a slight change in Potatoes and some other articles.

Our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $[illegible] ℔ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 25 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ℔ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,469 against 3,917 the preceding week, being an increase of 446 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower. We quote:

PRICES AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

First quality, 10c.@10½c. Extras, 11c.@11¼c.
Medium quality, 8½c.@9½c.
Poor quality, 7½c.@8½c.
Poorest quality, 6¾c.@7½c.
General selling prices, 8c.@10c.
Average of all sales about 8¾c.@9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from these at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves slow at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st.	3,304	At Chamberlin's	626
At Browning's	870	At O'Brien's	606

Total for the week ending to-day 4,363
Total receipts last week at the four yards 3,917

Increase at the above yards 446
Sales reported at Bergen 300

Left over from last week 100
Total reported for the week 4,838

Of these at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	429	From New-Jersey	40
From Illinois	[illegible]	From New-York	1,277
From Kentucky	75	From Indiana	68
From Michigan	[illegible]	From Pennsylvania	32
From Texas	60	From Connecticut	61
By Erie Railroad	1,684	By Harlem Railroad	430
By Hudson River R. R.	420	On Foot	100
By Hudson River Boats	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	100

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, [illegible] weeks 96,154
Average weekly receipts this year 2,020
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day 2,394
Receipts for corresponding week last year 2,100
Average weekly sales for 12 months ending to-day 1,928
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854 2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

With a supply of nearly 500 over last week, and the demand diminished by one or two days of poultry eating, we find beef down about ½c.—some dealers say ¾c. to 1c. lower; others say a dull market but no material decline. We say the general average is just ½c. ℔ lb. below last week, and think we know, for we spend the entire day in going the rounds of some forty yards, examining the droves, witnessing many of the actual sales, and hearing the opinions of a hundred or more buyers and sellers, so that we have, perhaps, a better opportunity of knowing the exact condition of the market than any one of the hundreds of persons who visit Forty-fourth-street on the principal sales day. The complaint that reporters pay a brief visit to the market and see a few of the earlier sales, and then go home to guess out the remainder, can in no wise apply to us, as we seldom leave the yards till the day's business is about completed, and the closing sales are taken into account in our summary of prices. We mean that our reports shall be as reliable and as perfect as it is possible to make it, where so much necessarily depends upon judgment and skill in estimating weight, quality, &c.

The general quality of the Cattle in market to-day was decidedly ordinary. The droves were nearly all "mixed," containing some good bullocks and many medium and poor ones—we have seldom seen the average quality lower. The better animals were selected out early in the day, by our first-class butchers. One of these bought from seven or eight yards before completing his complement of twenty-five good beeves. There were more "owners" of small lots than we are accustomed to see in market. More than one-half (1,277) of the beeves at Forty-fourth-street were from this State. The increased railroad [illegible] operating upon the Western supplies. Two droves (No. 15 and 19 below) were detained behind time last week on the Northern route, and arrived at Albany an hour too late to take the train that came down last week, Tuesday. This threw them over last week's market day, at a cost to the owners of [illegible] including extra feed, depreciation in quality, and the lower prices to-day. If the fault is, as alleged, with the managers of the railroad, they should, in justice, make some reparation, though not legally bound to do so.

In answer to a general inquiry as to the expense of [illegible] the drove [illegible] which came through by the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were put on cars at Marion, Ohio, and shipped to Pittsburgh [illegible] The freight [illegible] from Marion to Crestline [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia [illegible] The drove weighed [illegible] home 1,260 lbs. live weight, making $2 40 ℔ head, or about [illegible] allowing 18 head to the car. Cost from [illegible] to Philadelphia [illegible] Mr. BRYANT says the cost was a little less than $9 each. As more than 15 were put in the cars west of Pittsburgh, and the railroad weight was a little less than 1,150 lbs. From Philadelphia they were driven here at a little less than $1 50 ℔ head, all told, and they came in in good order. Total cost from home $9 50 ℔ head, nearly $1 of which would have been saved by driving 34 miles from Marion to Crest Line. For larger Beeves 50c. ℔ hundred more is charged; for example, one weighing 1,600 lbs. would cost $2 50 more, or $12 ℔ head. With these figures, and our former tables of charges by other roads, Western drovers can estimate the relative advantages of these different routes. Mr. BRYANT says this is a cheap and feasible route, but involves considerable trouble and some delay.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Yd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
1	73	N. York	Van Dusen, Lockwood & Lester	Geo. Ayrault.
2	60	Ohio	A. C. Bryant	Phillips & Smith.
3	14	Illinois	Jackson Trotter	J. J. DeForest.
4	20	N. York	Shepard & Gurney	Owners.
5	27	N. York	Joslyn & Felt	Owners.
6	88	Ohio	Sears with Merehouse	Miller, Harlan & Co.
7	22	N. York	Geo. Tolby	Owner.
8	77	Ohio	Joseph Bryant	Beach & Smith.
9	28	Ohio	C. Fullington	D. Barnes.
10	28	Ohio	Henry Hurd	Owner.
11	48	N. York	Several owners	S. Sherman.
12	80	N. York	Henry Felt	D. L. Belden.
13	50	N. York	D. D. Hunt	C. W. Conger.
14	60	Indiana	Turney & Lloyd	Wm. H. Belden.
15	88	N. York	Haviland & Bartram	Barney Bartram.
17	54	Ohio	Trustin Adams	John Merritt.
18	105	Ohio	John Williams	Teed & Rennick.
19	72	Illinois	Rennick & Knob	Thos. Wheeler.
21	78	N. York	Martin & Valentine	Owners.
22	32	N. York	B. D. Welling	Owner.
23	31	N. York	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
24	30	N. York	Drew with Bank	Owners.
25	32	N. York	Several owners	Daniel McKiwee.
27	22	N. York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
6*	75	Kentucky	Christopher & Co.	J. H. Williams.
5*	21	N. York	Smith & Duncan	W. H. Gurney.
12*	70	N. York	E. Kelly	Owner.

*Sold from the New-York Yards, on the south side of Forty-fourth-street.

There were a large number of small lots scattered about in different Yards which are not enumerated above.

We have notes of all the above droves, but on comparing them we find they are generally very similar, and to make room for the crowd of news we will, for this week, omit our usual detailed description of each lot of cattle. Nearly all the droves were "very mixed," a majority of the bullocks being ordinary and medium, with a small admixture of large animals and a large sprinkling of those but one degree above scaliwags. From most of the yards, a few sales were made at 10c.@10½c., with others at 8c.@8½c.

One of the best droves was that sold by T. H. WILLIAMS for CHRISTOPHER & Co.; in excellent flesh; weight, 700 to 1,000 lbs., average 850 lbs. They were fed by BENJAMIN SCHOBER, of Clarke County, Ky. JAMES IRWIN took 26 at $2,[illegible], estimated by seller at 10¾, and by buyer at 11c. They were all three-year old Durham grades, and will make excellent eating.

SHERMAN sold to GEORGE HAWES a fine pair of bullocks, raised by JONATHAN SWIFT, of Amenia, N. Y., for $330; estimated 2,200 lbs., or 10½c.

CONGER sold for D. D. HUNT, a fair drove of steers raised by Mr. BUDLOW, Munroe County, N. Y. These were carred at Rochester; expense to Albany, $54 per car; by boat from Albany, $1 35 per head, an advance of 25c. per head upon former prices by the river.

TURNER & LLOYD'S drove sold by BELDEN, were fed by JOHNSON DANIEL, Putnam County, Ind., live weight at home 1,260 lbs., very even; "good fat chunks," selling at 8c.@10c.

HAVILAND & BARTRAM'S drove, BARNEY BARTRAM, salesman; mixed quality, generally good, above the average to-day; selling at 8c.@10c.

JOHN WILLIAMS' drove, TEED & RENNICK, salesmen, were fed by owner in Madison County, Ohio; a fair lot, pretty even, at 675 lbs., selling at 8c.@10c.

A drove gathered in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., including 15 from New-Jersey, MARTIN & VALENTINE owners and sellers, varied all the way from 850 to 1,300 lbs.; selling at 8c.@10c.; average 8¾c. The raisers of these animals should visit this market to learn what good cattle are. Some enterprising person should introduce a few blooded bulls into that section, they would be more valuable than a gold mine.

J. C. HOAG sold to LALOR 19 bullocks for $1,900, which were fed by WM. TABER, of Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

W. W. HOAG sold to NEHBAUM & STRAUS six bullocks for $700; estimated by buyer at 1,075 lbs., and by seller at 1,100 lbs.

Madison County, New-York, furnished 50 cattle, above the medium quality in market to-day, owned by HENRY FELT and sold by D. L. BELDEN; 500 to 1,000 lbs.; average 700 lbs.; selling at 10½c.@8c.

C. FULLINGTON, Union County, Ohio, brought in a small drove which he purchased in the Spring and grazed during the Summer. Mr. F. thinks he will about lose the grazing. Full medium quality for to-day's stock; selling at 9c.@10c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $30@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	12	At Chamberlin's	59
At Browning's	36	At O'Brien's	46

Total of Cows and Calves for the week 153
Last week 164

Decrease 11

There is a scarcity of good cows with calves, though no material change in prices.

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, $24@$75.
BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70.
CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$45; extra, $50@$65.
O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $32@$50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	212	At Chamberlin's	118
At Browning's	57	At O'Brien's	42

Total receipts of Calves for the week 429
Last week 394

Increase 35

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5c.@6½c.; extras, 7c. The supply is very limited.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c., extras 7c. Demand not as good as last week, owing to a large amount of poultry and game in market.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c; extras, 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals, at 5½c.@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	3,530	At Chamberlin's	7,159
At Browning's	5,388		

Total this week 15,927
Total last week 15,502

Increase this week 425

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs very poor quality. Market very poor. Prices down, for good and poor stock 25c.@50c. ℔ head.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs, quality not above fair. Generally from New-York and New-Jersey. Market rather slow. Good prices for good stock. About 1,800 in the pens this morning.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs, $2 25@$5.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
51	$158 00	47	$176 25
6	[illegible] 00	27	74 25
24	81 75	6	19 50
129	514 87	10	[illegible]
22	89 25	10	[illegible]
78	264 50	26	84 00
4 ....Poor lot	8 00	8	33 00
131	409 38	9	40 50
116	415 00	19	76 00
98 ....Common	265 87	197	643 12
9	35 00	8	48 00

Stock generally good.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by HUME & BALDWIN, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
145	$409 37	32	$ 96 00
[illegible]	242 00	[illegible]	251 12
[illegible]	312 00	[illegible]	298 25
[illegible]	387 12	109	444 50
[illegible]	90 00	[illegible]	432 25
[illegible]	121 50	34	130 00
[illegible]	308 00	106	322 12
[illegible]	563 00	104	365 00
[illegible]	225 00	78	267 50
[illegible]	201 38	107	287 50
[illegible]	192 00	50	221 00
[illegible]	68 00	[illegible]	227 00
127	341 12		

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAMUEL McGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THOMAS C. LARKIN, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S, reports sales of 730 Sheep and Lambs, varying from $2 50 to $5.

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 904; by Hudson River Railroad, 136; by Hudson River boats, 446; by Harlem Railroad, 50. Total, 1,536.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6c.@6¼c., gross weight. Net weight, 7½c.@8¼c.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855.

The Dry Goods business continues inactive and depressed, though, as many anxious holders have partially got rid of their supplies, there is apparently less pressing on the market, especially of anything like staple fabrics, these being held with considerable firmness in anticipation of an improved market when trade revives. The stock of such is not very large, while that of undesirable articles is less extensive and more easily managed. Yet the latter are not withheld from buyers, where these offer for them, as factors dislike to retain them, knowing that such action is but seldom, if ever, profitable. The existing demand is mostly from local or small country dealers, whose supplies need partial replenishment, in order to satisfy the requirements of their customers. The receipts of goods, intended for the approaching season, are becoming heavier and promise to increase steadily, for some time to come; but receivers will not generally exhibit them to the public, until towards the close of next month, when purchasers from distant markets, will be arriving here, to make their selections for the Spring traffic.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are plentier and are very heavy, with a limited inquiry. Bleached Goods are also quiet and languid, with free sellers. Cotton Flannels are less sought after, but are not lower. Denims are dull and nominal. Drills are without alteration. Duck is pretty freely offered, but is quiet at about old figures. Ginghams are selling in a small way at previous quotations. Lawns and Nankins are quiet and somewhat nominal. Osnaburgs are generally abundant and depressed, the demand being moderate and almost exclusively for the poorer makes. Printing Cloths are in rather light supply and are held pretty firmly, but attract very little attention. Prints rule quiet, and are somewhat unsettled. Stripes and Ticks are plenty and heavy at, if anything, drooping prices.

Woolens are in limited demand, though being still obtainable at low rates. The sales of Blankets have been to a moderate extent at unchanged quotations. Desirable styles of Cassimeres have attracted some attention at steady prices. Cloths and Doeskins are quiet, and almost nominal in value. Flannels are also inactive and languid. Jeans and Linseys rule dull and heavy, with a fair amount offering. Mouslin de Laines are still moderately dealt in, and are tolerably firm. Satinets are abundant and depressed, being in very slack request. Shawls appear to be yet in demand at fair prices, including those worn by gentlemen, to the partial neglect of over-coats, these being, in a measure, quite unfashionable for the time being. Tweeds are sparingly bought at declining prices.

Foreign productions are nearly neglected by buyers. Clothiers are still purchasing small lots of goods suited to their business,—for which goods importers are getting pretty fair prices, but from all other sources a very limited inquiry is experienced, and rates are unaltered. Fancy dress and standard fabrics are not unusually plenty, and holders seem to be indisposed to force them on the market, as they calculate to be able to sell them to more advantage when buyers are more numerous here. At present they could not awaken much competition for them, and they would be obliged to make some sacrifices on them if they were to try to sell them. The current imports are still in excess of those at the same period last year; but are not unexpectedly heavy and do not seriously disturb the confidence of factors. By the time business revives the market will be fairly stocked, and buyers will not have much difficulty in making selections, though probably on less favorable terms than some of them now anticipate.

Markets—Carefully Reported Daily for N. Y. Times.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are even more inquired for, and are now worth $8 25@$8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BARK—Is scarce and quiet. Prices are nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is fair, while the stock is moderate, and prices are well sustained.

BRICKS—The inquiry is rather less active, but prices are well supported, with a reduced supply.

CANDLES—Find ready buyers at previous full quotations. The market is somewhat poorly stocked.

CEMENT—A moderate demand prevails for all kinds at unchanged figures.

COAL—Foreign is in limited stock and is stiffly held, but rules quiet. Anthracite is quoted at $5 50 @6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs., with an increasing business.

COCOA—Is inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—The market manifests less animation, but is very firm, with sales reported since our last of 200 pkgs. Java, at 14c.@14¼c.; 350 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¼c.; 2,100 Rio at 11c.@11¼c.; and small lots of St. Domingo, at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—The market is pretty brisk and steady, with, however, a little more offering.

COTTON—The market seems quiet and depressed, though the stock is a very small one and not offered with freedom. This day's transactions have been mainly of a retail character, making the week's sales barely 7,000 bales, closing within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida	Mobile	N. O. & Texas
Middling	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
Middling Fair	10	10	10⅛	10⅜
Fair	10⅜	10½	11	11⅛

FEATHERS—Continue rare and quiet, but very firm.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and buoyant, at $3 87½@$4 ℔ cwt. Other articles remain as last represented.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands appear about the same. The demand is but moderate, and prices are without improvement. The receipts are fair, and the mild weather strengthens confidence in the uninterrupted navigation of the Canals till the 5th proximo. These circumstances increase the desire to sell, which has an injurious effect on the market. The sales since our last embrace about 14,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 25 @$9 31¼
Straight State	9 31¼@ 9 37½
Favorite and Extra State	9 37½@ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 62½@ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 56¼@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 50

Towards the close, there was more inquiry for shipment and to fill contracts,—and prices were rather firmer, though not higher. Canadian is in fair request, and is steady,—with sales of 1,500 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9 37½@$10 62½ ℔ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for, at old figures; the sales since our last have amounted to about 2,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 62½@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25 @$7 62½ for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 31¼@ $4 87½ for Jersey, $4 62¼ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair request at $3 75@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are still in rather slack demand, but are now pretty firmly held at $4 for Layer, and $3 50 for Bunch, ℔ box. Smaller packages are proportionately rated. The latest news from Malaga was favorable to sellers, but they were unable to profit by it. Other commodities are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, and with only a limited export demand, and a moderate local inquiry; prices are a shade lower. The sales since our last have embraced about 50,000 bushels, including Canadian White (nominally) at $2 17@$2 28; though choice lots are held by some factors as high as $2 30; Western White (do.) at $2 15@$2 25; do. Red at $2 10@$2 15; Southern White (nominally) $2 15@$2 28; and do. Red at $2 12½@$2 15 ℔ bushel. There was nothing done in Genesee White. A prime parcel would probably command no more than $2 28. This rate was obtained at Rochester yesterday, for a lot of 2,000 bushels. Such being the case, we are not likely to get much of it into our market. Rye is improving in demand and value. 18,000 bushels have been sold since our last at $1 25@$1 37 ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal at $1 27@$1 33 ℔ bushel. Oats are in lively demand at higher rates; the current quotations at the close being 58c.@60c. for Western, and 55c.@58c. for State, ℔ bushel. Beans and Peas remain as last noticed. Corn is essentially the same, with a fair inquiry, chiefly for shipment, which factors readily meet at previous prices. The sales since our last add up [illegible] bushels, mainly Western mixed at $1 03@$1 06¼, chiefly at $1 04@ $1 05, in store and delivered, ℔ bushel. New Corn is rare and nominal at $1 03@$1 05 for Yellow, and proportionate rates for White, ℔ bushel. Yesterday's sales of Corn were 123,000 bushels.

HAY—Some 300 bales River found buyers at 75c.@ 80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

[illegible] moderate supplies in market.

[illegible] reduced to less than 20,000 of all kinds, and with a fair inquiry, prices are well sustained.

HOPS—New are in moderate demand, but are still freely offered at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. Nothing doing in old.

IRON—Scotch Pig is attracting very little attention, though it is obtainable at $31@$33, according to quantity, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds are likewise quiet, but steady, as before quoted.

LATHS—Eastern are worth $1 40@$1 50 ℔ thousand, with a fair demand that absorbs all the receipts.

LEAD—Is inactive at former quotations.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in good request at buoyant rates. Nothing new in French Calf Skins or English salted Sheep Skins.

LIME—Rockland is rare and nominal.

MOLASSES—Is still very sparingly offered and is quiet, but stiffly quoted, as follows: Porto Rico, 38c. @40c.; New-Orleans, new crop, to arrive, 45c., do. old, here, at 37c.@39c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@ 40c.; and clayed Cuba at 27c.@30c. ℔ gal.

NAILS—Remains as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet but steady at $4@$4 12½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is less sought after, and can now be had at from 45c.@46c. ℔ gallon. The stock is equal to about 12,000 bbls. Tar and Pitch are without variation. A fair inquiry prevails for Rosin, at $3 50@$5 for No. 1 and white, ℔ 280 lbs., and $1 65@$1 70 for common, ℔ 310 lbs. delivered.

OIL-CAKE—Is scarce and quiet. Prices are altogether nominal.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. Red Oil is worth 68c.@70c., but is inactive. Nothing of any consequence has been done in Palm. Olive is moderately inquired for at $1 15@$1 22½ ℔ gallon, and $3 62½@$3 75 ℔ basket, the supply is not large. Linseed rules very dull and heavy at 87½c. for large, and 88c.@90c. for small lots ℔ gallon. Lard Oil ranges from 85c.@$1 ℔ gallon, with light stocks and sales.

PLASTER PARIS—Is in fair supply and demand, including Nova Scotia Blue and White, at $3 75@ $3 25 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork, though pretty freely offered, is quiet, and is unsettled in price. We have heard of sales of 500 bbls., including Mess, at $21 75@$22 50; and Prime at $20 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are worth 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Green Hams sell from the block at unchanged prices. Cut Meats are very scarce and wanted; Sales 2,000 bxs. clear Short Middles, for January and February delivery, mostly at 10¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is doing better, 1,300 bbls. and tcs. having been taken, mostly at 12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 450 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at from $22@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet, but steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 24c.@28c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 9¼c.@ 11¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is dull and languid, with sales since our last of 270 tcs. at $4 37½@$5 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Holders are not so eager to sell, unless at their full asking prices. Hence, there is less animation in the market, but no other noticeable change.

SALTPETRE—Parties still disagree about prices. There is not much offering, while the demand is increasing. The last sales of Crude were at 17c., free, and 16c., in bond, ℔ lb. Nitrate of Soda is at 5⅛c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have not varied much.

SOAP—Is quiet, but steady.

SPELTER—Is scarce, and is worth 6½c.@6¾c. for Plates, ℔ lb.

SPICES—Rule inactive and languid, at old figures.

SUGARS—Are not very brisk. The demand is limited from the trade, and moderate from shippers. Prices are well supported, with light arrivals and a very small stock. The sales since our last include Cuba, New-Orleans and Porto Rico, in lots, at 7⅛c. @8¼c.; and Havana at 7½c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. We have no change to notice in Refined. Operators are very anxious to get later news from Europe.

TALLOW—There have been 20,000 lbs. sold at 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Green are in some request, mostly on speculation,—but Blacks rule quiet. We have heard of no alteration in prices. Importers do not appear anxious to realize. The total export of Teas from Shanghae to the United States, between July 1 and Sept. 7, this year, was confined to the *Channing's* cargo of 8,669 lbs. Black, and 658,254 lbs. Green—together, 666,923 lbs.

TIN—Is essentially unaltered.

TOBACCO—Rules quiet at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Some 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison were taken at 40½c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The market continues devoid of animation for all descriptions. The demand is limited from the trade and from manufacturers. The receipts are less extensive; and the stocks, here, are not increasing much. Prices have not varied essentially since our last.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there was more offering and rates were firmer—including breadstuffs at 2s. 9d.@3s. for Flour, and 8d.@8½d. and 9d. for Grain. Cotton was at 5-32d.@3-16d. asked, ℔ lb. Tierce Beef 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. Heavy goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, there was a moderate business transacted at about previous quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship to Marseilles, Grain, 35c. in shipper's bags; a brig, 310 tons, to London, £830; one to Constantinople, Flour $1 85, and Rum 7c., gross guage; a bark from Baltimore to Marseilles, Flour, $1 25; a Br. bark hence to Liverpool, Rosin, 2s. 10½d.; a brig to Cadiz, light and heavy Pipe Staves, $32 and $26, and back, $3 ℔ ton; a bark to Lisbon, heavy Pipe Staves $26, and back with Salt 16c.; a brig, 200 tons, from Naples to New-York, $1,500; a bark from Cardenas to New-York, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; a brig from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Staves, $18; a brig, 216 tons, to Bermuda, $800.

Review of the Buffalo Flour and Grain Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 27.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

FLOUR—The receipts of flour at this port, by lake, during the week ending noon, 26th instant, were ....bbls. 36,470
During the corresponding week, 1854 37,015

Decrease from last year 545

The imports of the week ending noon, 19th inst. were 44,705
During the week just closed, as above 36,470

Decrease from last week 8,235

The Canal exports this week, were 3,770
Those of the preceding week 12,208

The arrivals of Flour here, as will be seen, are for the week slightly less than during the corresponding week of last year; while the exports by canal have almost entirely ceased, the season being too far advanced to warrant through shipments. The railroads are now the only means of transport eastward from this point; and we learn they have recently raised their tariff to 80c. ℔ barrel to New-York. Although the imports during the week have been good, yet there has not at any time been any material increase of stock, owing to the activity of the market, as well as to the fact that a very considerable portion was consigned through by the Central Road; and at the close there is less offering than at the opening. The supply, however, is equal to an immediate good demand, but not sufficient for its continuance without material replenishing, of which there does not seem to be much prospect before the close of navigation; as we are informed by two or three houses, who are receivers from Southern Ohio and Indiana, that they have not had advices of shipments for several days. The inquiry, during the week, has been active, especially for the better grades, for interior and eastern consumption; besides which, some parcels of Michigan and Upper Lake have been taken for through shipment. Prices improved from the opening until Saturday, when they reached their highest figure for medium and choice brands, but closed yesterday a trifle lower, with a market favoring the buyer. The sales sum up, as reported, 16,000 bbls. Closing, yesterday, with sales 1,600 bbls., at $8 25@$8 50 for common to choice Michigan; $8 75 for common Ohio; and $9@$9 12½ for choice and fancy do. and Indiana; including a small parcel extra, at $9 37½. Rye Flour selling in small lots at $6 75. Corn Meal unchanged, at $1 75 ℔ cwt. for fine. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 ℔ cwt.

GRAIN—The imports of wheat at this port by lake for the week ending noon, 26th inst., were bu. 315,442
During the corresponding week, 1854 317,894

Decrease from last year 2,452

The receipts of the week ending noon, 19th inst., were 924,964
During the present week, as above 315,442

Decrease from last week 609,522
The exports by canal this week were 370,104
Being in excess of the imports 54,662

There has thus been a decrease of the stock in store from shipments by canal of 54,000 bushels. This would leave the net accumulation of the last five weeks, (allowing an equal amount to have been taken up this week for local milling, and for export by railroad,) at 450,000 bushels. The demand during the week has been active, and the market has ruled firm with a constantly upward tendency. The parcels have been taken mostly for interior milling. Sales 200,000 bushels, closing at outside prices for all descriptions, with a moderate inquiry, and less offering. A considerable share of the receipts are for direct through shipment; besides which one of the heaviest houses now announces itself "sold clean," both of parcels here and to arrive. The imports of corn during the week were ....bu. 54,991
During the corresponding week, 1854 204,641

Decrease from last year 149,650

The receipts of the week ending noon, 19th inst., were 58,737
During the present week, as above 54,991

Decrease from last week 3,746

The exports of the present week by canal, were 61,715
Being in excess of the imports 6,724

The supply of Corn continues to decrease, though not so largely this week as last, owing to the fact that forwarders have ceased taking parcels for tidewater. With a comparative light stock and receipts, and occasionally considerable distilling inquiry, holders are firm, and the market during the week has advanced. Sales 42,000 bushels opening at 83c. and closing at 86c.@86c.

[illegible] the receipts have been bushels 107,248
During the corresponding week, 1854 62,404

Increase over last year ....[illegible]

[illegible] 52,040
During the present week, as above 107,248

Increase over last week 54,212
The exports of the week by the canal were 16,183
Being less than the imports 91,065

Thus there has been an accumulation of stock during the week, but in view of the fact that the general supply is not by any means large, and the receipts by lake for the remainder of the season will be light, holders are steady. The transactions of the week are limited—demand moderate. Sales 80,000 bushels, at 46c., including a parcel at the close at something over this quotation. Although the receipts of Rye have been fair, yet the exports by canal have equaled them, and the stock is reduced rather than otherwise. Sales about 17,000 bushels, closing with 6,000 bushels at $1 04. The receipts of Western Barley are scarcely worth naming, against 12,000 bushels during the corresponding 1854. Several parcels of State Barley have been on the market, and 6,000 bushels were taken at $1 20@$1 25, closing with buyers at $1 20.

WHISKY—The arrivals of Whisky have been very light during the week, but as there was a considerable stock left over from previous consignments, the demand, which has been good, has been supplied. At the close there was less offering, and prices advanced a shade. Sales 1,800 bbls. at 36c. 36¼c. @37c., closing at the latter.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Through shipments to tidewater ceased about the middle of the week, closing at 24c. for Wheat and 75c. for Flour to New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—By a single man, about 30, board with a private family in the neighborhood of Astor-place, east side of town preferred. For a single furnished room, with place for fire, with board, except dinners and suppers on week days, $6 a week will be paid. The advertiser will be found (as he thinks) an agreeable boarder, and is particular to find a home with an agreeable (Christian preferred) family. The advertiser is an accountant in a down-town store. Address H., box No. 604 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A private family would let two elegant parlors and bedroom, with exclusive use of bath, on the same floor, furnished or unfurnished, or a parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen or a family, with or without partial board. The house is located No. [illegible] 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

BOARDING.—No. 204 Greene-st., near 4th. A front and back room to let on the 2d floor, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. To let together or separate. The house is two blocks from Broadway. Bath and gas.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, at No. 150 West 11th-st. The house is new, and contains all the modern improvements. Unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st. corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARDING.—A lady having taken a first-class house, pleasantly situated, is desirous of taking families to board, where every attention will be paid to their comfort. For further particulars apply at 230 East 10th-st.

BOARDING.—To let with full board, at No. 58 Varick-st., opposite St. John's Park, two front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price, by applying at No. 263 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the South and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, a handsome furnished room, on the first floor, in house No. 86 4th-av., opposite 11th-st., one block from Broadway. Bath, gas, &c. Suitable for a small family.

BOARDING.—A few families or single gentlemen will be received as boarders, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED—And house to let.—The advertiser has a well furnished house on one of the most pleasant and retired streets in the City, the use of which, with its furniture, he would give to a small genteel family for the board of himself and two children. Address Box 1,296 City Post-Office.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN E. YALE.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An extension room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. 62 and 64 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name,) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 126 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with board, can be obtained in a genteel location, on very moderate terms, by applying at No. 21 State-st. French and English spoken.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 158 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large, second-story front room, furnished, and back room, unfurnished, to let to gentlemen, in a private house, No. 34 West 11th-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

OFFICE DESK WANTED—About seven feet long. Address MARBLE, this office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A beautiful new 3-story brick dwelling house with sub-cellar, heaters, gas fixtures, &c., all complete, and will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms for one or more years. Possession immediately. Situated in Canton-st., a short distance from the City Hall, about 100 feet from Fulton-av., where the cars pass every five minutes. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 98 Fulton-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The commodious, English basement house, No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the furniture all new one year since, and of good quality; would be let with all accessories for a family for six months, or more, if desired. Immediate possession given. Can be seen between 12 and 4 P. M. Apply on the premises, or at No. 137 Pearl-st., first floor.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 150 West 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., with all the modern improvements. Will be painted throughout for a good family. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR RENT—At the rate of $600 a year each, until the 1st day of May—Two entirely new, 4-story brick houses, in Warren-st., four blocks from Court-st., Brooklyn. They will be rented for a longer period, if desired. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. L. DORRANCE & CO., Western Land Agency, No. 83 Liberty-st., N. Y.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—A first floor and basement on Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., will be leased for a term of years at a fair rate. Also, a whole building and lot more than 160 feet in depth, near Murray-st., would be leased for a long term. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WATER POWER TO LEASE—For a term of years, a Water Power at New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., about one mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad. To those who want to erect a factory to suit their purpose this is a favorable opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of L. & V. KIRBY & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York.

CHEAP APARTMENTS—TO LET—For Mechanics, in Yorkville, on 3d-av., between 80th and 81st sts. Also, cottages on 81st-st., near 3d-av., cheap to small families. Apartments to let in Bloomingdale, on 68th-st. and Broadway, and on 68th-st. to nice families, cheap. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

LEASE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Of the premises No. 280 and 280 West, and 370 and 372 Washington sts., extending from West to Washington sts., 50 by 237 feet,—the largest unoccupied plot on the north side, below Canal-st., suitable for any heavy business. Lease 16 years. Apply to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—The four-story modern house, No. 336 Houston-st., near Broadway, to let, with or without furniture. Apply at No. 28 Warren-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited for every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The large 2-story brick store corner Charles and Hudson-st., occupied as a furniture store. Inquire of BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 260 Washington-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 80 per cent., 95 per cent. and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologne Spirits, at the lowest market prices. JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st. Manufactory, No. 86 Mangin-st.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying, maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 317 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

THE [illegible] SCHOOL [illegible]

$10.—ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR [illegible] Will explain the details of double entry [illegible]

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL, [illegible] Ferry [illegible] Principal will call upon those wishing to [illegible].

L. A. BENJAMIN will organize a SINGING SCHOOL for young ladies and gentlemen, at the Academy of Music, No. 290 Albany-st., corner of [illegible], on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. A full course of lessons will be given, commencing with elementary [illegible]. Terms $1 per quarter.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. [illegible] DIOT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Nov. 20, No. 4 West 37th-st., [illegible] door from 5th-av.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 53 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN [illegible] Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY RANKIN'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. [illegible] The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, [illegible] water—never failing supply. [illegible] Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, [illegible] filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, [illegible] hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles [illegible] and surrounding country. The cottage is [illegible] attic, basement and cellar, with [illegible] and inclosed piazza fronting the river. [illegible] from every window in the house, and from every [illegible] The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and locust, pine, &c., &c., large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight [illegible] lightning points, and three distinct roads to earth. [illegible] except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. The property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius [illegible] Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson [illegible] Manhattanville. The ground contains about 250 [illegible] 100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 10 of the said lots fronting on [illegible] front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river 140 feet; 465 feet on 155th-st. [illegible] Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior, first class, four story brown stone house, near Union Park. The lot is full size. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is an unexceptionable one. Possession would be given within a short time, or the property would be sold subject to a lease to a first class tenant, at a rent that would afford an interest of over [illegible]

FOUR STORY BRICK [illegible] HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE [illegible] [illegible] for improved or unimproved City, or improved Brooklyn property; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and [illegible] acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

$300.—[illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible] We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—[illegible] U. R. HORN, Notary Public and Commissioner [illegible] the States, No. 32 Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens should produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. R. H.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... Dec. 4, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at [illegible] o'clock, each evening, at the Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, a splendid [illegible] (Collection) ... Old Paintings, (being the opening ...) ... [illegible] ... This collection of the highest class of pictures in rich gilt frames, and contains works of the following ancient and modern masters, viz: Albano, Carlo Dolci, ... Guido, ... Van Hare, ... Vandervelde, Dow, Moreland, ... Boddington, Wright of Derby, ... and many other celebrated artists. We particularly invite our friends and the public to examine this truly elegant collection. They are to be exhibited during the week previous to the sale ... Ladies are particularly invited to examine them and to attend the sale on the evening above named.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT VALUABLE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—Being the entire stock of a dealer declining business. F. COLTON will sell, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 94 Grand-st., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) the entire stock of ... who is declining business. This assortment will comprise in part of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every kind and description, sofas and sofa bedsteads, tête-a-tête, bureaus and carved rockers, full French parlor chairs, all patterns, marble-top dressing bureaus in rosewood and mahogany, hair mattresses, feather beds, comforters, blankets, ... bedsteads. Also, large French mahogany and Elizabethan bedsteads. Also, unfinished work, office furniture, stoves, desks, varnish, fixtures, &c. N. B.—The stock is large and will offer inducements to the trade as well as all others in want of good furniture, as all the furniture has been selected and made to order for custom trade, and will be sold without reserve to close the concern. Catalogues on the morning of sale, and no postponement on any account.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY AT AUCTION.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell at the salesroom, No. 18 Maiden-lane, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, a splendid line of rich diamond brooches, finger-rings, ear-rings, &c. Also, a line of patent lever, detached lever, and cylinder escapement watches, in 18 carat gold cases, and fully warranted. Also, a fine line of 18 carat gold jewelry, manufactured for retail trade, consisting of rich mosaic and cameo set brooches, ... set with pearls, carnelian blood stone garnets, &c. Rich sets of mosaic and cameo studs and sleeve buttons, &c.; 18 carat gold guard, vest and chatelaine chains, together with a line of rich 18 carat gold jewelry, usually found in a first-class establishment.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SECOND GREAT SALE OF SUPERB LINE ENGRAVINGS.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his sales-room, No. 16 Wall-st., a large collection of magnificent line engravings, (the originals of which are only in the hands of the first subscribers to the plates, many of which plates have been destroyed,) from original paintings by Landseer, Herring, Wilkie, Hogarth, Bateman, and others. These engravings are by far the finest ever offered at public sale, and will be sold without reserve.

A. L. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

G. T. Waldron, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FURS.—H. G. EVANS will sell THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 60 William-st., corner of Cedar-st., the most valuable assortment of furs, manufactured expressly for City sales, consisting in part of mink, stone marten, ermine, French sable, squirrel, and a variety of other furs, viz: muffs, capes, victorines and cuffs; also a variety of sleigh robes.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.—At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 36 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn—Household furniture, carpets, bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, chairs, tables, engravings, crockery, &c., &c. SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 106 Butler, near Bond-st.—Household furniture, carpets, oil cloth, mahogany chairs, rockers, sofa bureaus, bedsteads, &c., &c.

W. A. Cartee, Auctioneer, No. 87 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

BAR AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 107 Cedar-st., French bedsteads, 25 superior feather beds and bedding, ... looking-glasses, ladies mahogany work-table, oil-cloth, cooking and parlor stoves, decanters, glasses, demijohns, counters, beer pump, and kitchen furniture.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 86 and 88 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 26th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on

J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $450. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS.

Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $230; Æolians, $260; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 60 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, manufacturer of piano-fortes, Nos. 156 and 158 East 31st-st., is now prepared to offer a choice variety of his celebrated instruments, including some richly inlaid and ornamented for holiday gifts. The above pianos have heretofore been known as the "Horace Waters modern improved pianos."

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street, New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1855. HENRY A. OAKLEY, New-York, Dec. 28, 1855. Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The interest coupons of the New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company Bonds, due on the 1st of December, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Company.

JAS. A. REQUA, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS—Due the 1st prox. on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 6 Wall-st., on and after Dec. 1. ATWOOD & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between Mr. CHARLES P. CARPENDER and the undersigned under the firm of CARPENDER & CO., was dissolved by the death of Mr. CARPENDER on 2d October, 1855. The business of the late firm is in liquidation by the subscriber at No. 60 Wall-st. SAMUEL S. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of SANDS & WILLS, and will continue the general Stock and Exchange Commission business heretofore conducted by Messrs. CARPENDER & CO., at No. 60 Wall-st.

SAMUEL S. SANDS.
A. J. WILLS.

New-York, Nov. 22, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 37 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of

New-York, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 40 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:

New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. R. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ryers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patton House.

An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.

JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an *only mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—New-York, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.

The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

$850.000 TO LOAN.—In sums to suit applicants, of from $5 to $10,000, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, dry goods, cigars, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, &c., &c. All kinds of personal property bought for cash. Private rooms for ladies. Business prompt, and confidential, by TAYLOR & CO., No. 36 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 in the evening.

$5.000 TO $10.000.—LAFARGE HOTEL.—A partner wanted with this amount to join the advertiser in the above first-class hotel, which will open on the 1st of January next. To a gentleman of means and respectability this is an opportunity for a safe investment which seldom offers. Call or address A. PORTER, No. 157 Bleecker-st.

Rhode Island Central Bank, East Greenwich, R. I., Nov. 26, 1855.

THE BILLS OF THIS BANK are received at the Metropolitan Bank and American Exchange Bank, in New-York, Merchant's Bank, Providence, and Suffolk Bank, Boston, upon the same terms as all other New-England Banks, and are redeemed at its own counter in coin upon presentation. J. D. PARKER, Cashier.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., New-York, Nov. 28, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be holden at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on TUESDAY, the 4th of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon. J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Silvering Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 23 Duane-st., on or before the 4th of December next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. E. SEDGWICK, Secretary.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. C. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o28-'54-law1yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is herby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au10-'54-law1yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 53 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Eno,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'zo Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alve E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	John S. Boyd.	

HUGH LAING, President.

James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.
John Barry, Surveyor.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices No. 9 Wall-st. and 236 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

Martin L. Crowell, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
Taunton, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One 75 horse engine and boiler, in complete order, can be seen running at No. 257 Cherry-st. Also, 3 cylinder boilers, 44 inches diameter, 30 feet long, with two 18-inch flues each, with steam drums 30 inches diameter and 5 feet high; and cross boiler 36 inches diameter and 12 feet long; safety and check valves—all in complete working order. Apply to HECKER & BROTHER, No. 255 Cherry-st., New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.

We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.

JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 18th-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Office, Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 6,000 perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,300 perches of masonry and 156,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 3,000 perches of masonry and 702,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 2,400 perches of masonry and 225,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.

WILLIAM CASE, President.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS

OF TOOTHACHE—Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

Sold also by druggists generally.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1834, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, readers, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young-men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use inv 'uable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. R. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 207 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 258 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 6 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel; cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. R. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 303 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depôt, No. 119 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

Office Receiver of Taxes, Nov. 22, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December.

Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, and Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:40 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:40 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:25 P. M.

Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:30 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 5 A. M., Cincinnati 5 A. M.

Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Steamboat Express—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

Accommodation for Sandusky—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

Night Passenger for Sandusky—Leaves 9:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 2:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4:30 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 A. M. For Easton, at 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7.30 and 10.45 A. M., 3.15 and 4.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horse-shoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The first-class steamship

FLORIDA, M. S. Woodhull, Commander,

Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander, will succeed the above, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

INLAND ROUTE—TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, &c., FROM NORFOLK. Time to Norfolk in 24 hours. Through tickets to Weldon, N. C. Passengers going South from New-York, by taking the large and commodious side-wheel steamships JAMESTOWN or ROANOKE on Wednesday or Saturday Afternoons from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., &c., affording a speedy, safe, and comfortable communication as far South as Mobile by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage and fare, state-room included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage, $4. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

THE MOBILE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, having purchased the fine new, and fast side-wheel steamship *Quaker City*, 1,800 tons burden, (formerly of Philadelphia,) intend running her between the port of Mobile, Havana and New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE—The steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, is now receiving freight and will leave the Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. Passengers intending to go South, will do well to call on board and examine the accommodations of this fine steamer before engaging passage elsewhere. Freight taken to New-Orleans. For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, will begin to receive freight on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 22 Water-st.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 80 and 95 per cent. Alcohol. No. 269 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

Notice.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.........Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Dec. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston. Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n
Northampton, new,	*Cosmopolite*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

NEW-YORK TO BREMEN *via* **SOUTHAMPTON.**—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. Cavendy, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon............$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon............110
In Second Cabin............60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer, EDINBURGH, is appointed to sail from New-York for Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, the 26th January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

Rates of passage in future advertisement.

Apply to J. McSYMON, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Sails at 12 o'clock TO-DAY, the celebrated clipper ship CONSTANTINE. Room for a few more in second cabin and steerage. For passage apply to THOS. C. ROCHE, No. 83 South-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD.—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE.—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, *via* PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River the well-known and favorite steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain Wm. S. Herndon, U. S. N. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, R. H. Pearson, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO., always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (3,500 tons burthen,) Captain Miner, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (3,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA.—The New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their first steamship OSPREY, on the 15th of Dec., at 2 o'clock P. M., for San Juan del Norte, Carthagena and St. Martha. On her return will call at Aspinwall and Kingston, Jamaica.

The OSPREY is a first class steamer of 800 tons burden, in perfect order and condition, and insures at the lowest rates. Has capacity for 300 passengers and 400 tons of freight.

Freight will be taken to San Juan at 25 cents per foot, for Carthagena and St. Martha at 45 cents per foot.

Passage to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, first cabin $70, second cabin $50. To Carthagena and St. Martha, New Granada, first cabin $80, second cabin $60. No berths secured until paid for.

For passage, apply to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 23 William-st., New-York. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 26½ Broadway, New-York.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee, WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, as pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EZRA PHILLIPS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 97 Sands-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 29, 1855.

CATHARINE PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

au30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., No. 176 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.

au1-law6mTh* JAMES W. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SHAROT, Senr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 152 85th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1855. DAVID S. SHAROT,

s5-law6mTh* Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] ... of the City of New-York ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those lots of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained as follows, that is to say—on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues, and on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER,
WILLIAM KENT,
L. BRADISH,
WARREN BRADY,
JEREMIAH TOWLE, } Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—Sullivan County.—JOSEPH YOUNG against WILLIAM BRADLEY and HARRIET J. his wife, Arthur Palen and Catharine M. his wife, Edward Palen and Helen A. his wife, Gilbert Palen and Caroline his wife, Nicholas Flagler and Cornelia his wife, Joseph Willey and Betsey his wife, John M. Stickles and Maria his wife, Patrick McGrath and Frances his wife, Lawrence McGrath and Ann his wife, William Barton and Phebe J. his wife, Lyman Hinkley and Margaret his wife, Edward Lord and Grace his wife, John McGrath and Hannah his wife, Edmund Glenn and Betsey his wife, John Clark and Eliza his wife, [illegible] and Ellen his wife, Edward Keogh and Margaret his wife, John Hanly and Ann his wife, Henry Sparwallege and Mary his wife, Frederick W. Kecht and Mary his wife, Richard Noon and Bridget his wife, William Phillips, ... Shepardson, John H. Northrop, Richard Stillwell, Joseph M. Brown, William E. Stillwell, George Hill, Justus B. Earle, Abraham L. Earle, Micah White, Thomas R. Hardenbergh, Cornelius Hardenbergh, Samuel Stickles, Charles Place, Jr., John Harmon, the Kingston Bank, the President, Directors and Company of the Ulster County Bank, John Morison, Wakeman Fanton, Lewis O. Wilson, George W. Gasherie, Middletown Bank, David Crawford, William K. Mailler, Richard A. Southwick, Hiram Williamson, Moses M. Vail, Thomas Rich, Richard T. Corwin, Francis A. Esty, Daniel Romaine, Chauncey Belknap, James M. Griggs, Hector Sears, Henry Sears, Edward D. Webb, Samuel G. Purdy, The Clinton and Essex Mutual Insurance Company, Edson H. Clark, Samuel G. Kimball, George Schryver, Joseph H. Tuthill, Richard H. Bradford, [illegible], Samuel Purvis, Alanson S. Dodge, John [illegible], Augustus P. Thompson, Gerard M. L. Hardenbergh, Garner Decker, Henry J. Martin, Lemuel Martin, Jacob B. Bucklen, Joseph Taylor, Peter Turnbull, Anthony Schuyler, Edward Livingston, George W. Bentley, Peter D. Matthews, Lewis Matthews, Horatio N. Ferris, Frederick M. St. John, James Manton, Stephen Hamilton, John Johnson, Edward Young, Samuel R. Dewitt, Alfred Post, David Lines, Ephraim L. Burnham, Noah Dimick, Timothy Ryne, William E. Fisk, James Conner, Andrew Conner, Patrick Clark, Samuel Salisbury, Daniel M. Davis, Patrick Ryne, Thomas Ryne, Stephen B. Stewart, Stephen M. Sprague, Daniel B. St. John.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at his office in Monticello, on the 21st day of August, in the year 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, in Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 21, 1855. J. A. THOMPSON, Plaintiff's Att'y.

n8-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—To SAMUEL RAINEY and ELIZABETH RAINEY, his wife, JAMES L. BEATTY and MARY J. BEATTY, his wife, GEORGIANNA JAMISON and JOHN THOMPSON, Executors of the last will and testament of MARMADUKE JAMISON, deceased—defendants: You are required to answer the complaint of JAMES BOLTON and ESTHER BOLTON, his wife, plaintiffs against the above named defendants, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to do so, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—New-York, Nov. 22, 1855.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND,
n28-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 140 Broadway.

The Complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of November.—Dated Nov. 22, 1855.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARGARETTA F. DEXTER, by STEPHEN F. RICHARDSON, her next friend, plaintiff, against GEORGE T. DEXTER, defendant.—Summons for relief—(com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 35 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 21, 1855.

WM. A. WHITBECK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n28-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—JOHN L. BENEDICT against JOHN STINSON and ELIZABETH his wife, STEPHANAS HUNT, JOSEPH S. WRIGHT, Elias H. Travis, Henry Travis, James Underhill, William Underhill, Elizabeth Kahlor, Pell B. C. Voight, William Bleakley, Jr., Oliver Creak, John McNany, Martin Griffin and John Fowler.—To the defendant ELIZABETH KAHLOR: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 30th day of October, 1855, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office in Peekskill, Westchester County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Peekskill, Oct. 10, 1855. n15-law6wTh*

DAVID W. TRAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DWIGHT ANDREWS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. J. & J. FONDA, Nassau Bank Buildings, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated July 25, 1855.

ADELINE W. ANDREWS, Administratrix.

jy26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH LOUNSBERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 395 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1855.

HELEN S. LOUNSBERRY, Administratrix.
EDWARD A. FRASER, Administrator.

au16-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EUNICE KNEELAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 71 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1855.

WILLIAM E. ANDARIESE, Administrator.

o11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PHEBE EVERIT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 169 Henry-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated June 9, 1855.

je14-law6mTh* HENRY EVERIT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD F. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Esqs., No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1855.

o4-law6mTh* JOHN L. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL ALLISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr., No. 8 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1855.

MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr.,
ABRAHAM S. ALLISON, } Executors.
EDWARD SHADEL,

o25-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM SNOOK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Law Office of NELSON SMITH, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 18, 1855.

JACOB MILLER, Administrator, &c., of said Snook.

je14-law6mTh*

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] the estimated City School [illegible] should remember that [illegible] we shall be paying, but $7 a head for a Common School education, as no other [illegible]. The amount demanded, which is [illegible] a million, is made large enough to cover the deficiencies of the past two years, which were caused by [illegible] over the Public School Society's dilapidated buildings upon the hands of the Board of Education. Of the $5 per head, $3 are raised by order of the State, and beyond this the City is authorized to raise only $4 per scholar. A sober second thought must satisfy every one that the tax, though large, is a wise and prudent one.

Emigration this Week.

No quorum yesterday in the Board of Emigration, only four vessels have arrived during the week with emigrants, bringing 984 passengers with the respectable sum of $40,408 97, or, on an average, $43 for each man, woman and child.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to his patrons and the ladies that he has taken, and just completed the alteration of the new, large and commodious store No. 759 Broadway, one door above Eighth-street, which he will open on Tuesday, Nov. 27, with an entire new stock of RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. Grateful for long and continued favors at the old stand, No. 369 Bowery, he will endeavor, with renewed exertion and increased facilities, to merit their continuation. See advertising columns. CHAS. G. HOCK, No. 369 Bowery and No. 759 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 346 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS & CO.'S CENTRAL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—Experience, the only sure guide in such matters, warrants us to advise such of our readers, of the masculine gender, as propose to purchase their Winter clothing in New-York, to give the preference to the above warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, which as regards the beauty and extreme cheapness of its clothing has no equal in the City.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Just the place for delightful entertainments. All the Wild and Savage Beasts are to be seen day and night. The Lion King enters the den of Lions a great many times, and performs wonders with these ferocious animals. Performances in the Lecture-Room nearly every hour, morning, noon and evening. Only two shillings. Greatest place in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, music and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at half price during the present month.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lowndes' Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & CO., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, should not be forgotten, on this occasion. Several new accessions have been received, among which "The Favorites of the Sultan" are preeminently beautiful. A Thanksgiving-hour cannot be more pleasantly whiled away, than in paying this superb collection a visit.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—Generally speaking, not much. But in the manufacture of a hat it is everything, for a hat made by any other hand might go unknown; but one made by KNOX, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, indorses the wearer always as a man of true taste and real gentility. KNOX makes the model hats of the country.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depot, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The attractions offered at this house for the two performances (afternoon and evening) are most excellent—"Captain Kyd," "French Spy," "Rose of Sharon," "Frisky Cobbler," &c., with singing and dancing. Every member of the Company appear in both performances.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Lillie's Patent House and Sleeping-Room Safes should be secured by every family, who would be certain of finding their plate, jewelry, watches, or money, after an absence or a night's slumber. Call at depot of World's Safe Co., and examine, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square.
J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas fixtures of all the latest and most elegant styles in gilt, French and artistic bronzes, are offered to the trade, or at retail by CURTIS & RAY, manufacturers of every variety of gas fixtures, No. 13 Canal-street.
N.B.—Old chandeliers will be received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine black cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

☞ JAMES E. RAY's Family Stocking, Glove, Undershirt and Drawer Factory, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly and offered at a small advance on the original cost.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given DAILY and EVENINGS at the rooms of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY's Galleries will be open Thanksgiving, for the reception of visitors.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Dr. Prime's Semi-Centennial Sermon at Cutchogue.

REV. DR. S. PRIME, whom the old people of old Southold town [illegible] come among [illegible] fifty years ago [illegible] young men, who drew a [illegible] and [illegible] the buxom girls that are the stout [illegible] grandmothers of the buxom [illegible] to-day—suddenly appeared among [illegible] on Sunday last, and preached his Semi-Centennary sermon at Cutchogue. He came now an old man of seventy, with eyes dimmed, with white hair, a mouth losing its firmness and suffering some loss of teeth, and with a bearing grave and venerable. The old people looked up through wet eyes to see him, and there was much feeling manifested as he proceeded.

He took for his text the 10th verse of the 90th Psalm, and said he would keep it before him to remind him constantly that it was a Sabbath discourse he was to preach.

He had been two days in the place and had seen only half a dozen who were his seniors when he came there fifty years before. It was fifty years ago that day he first passed through Cutchogue, having first been licensed. The bell rung for his coming, for it was the custom then all through Long Island to ring the bell when a minister came into town, or if there were no bell to give notice at the school-house. He was invited to preach in the evening, and then to spend the Sabbath, and then to be their stated supply. He had only commenced his theological studies, but he went home and consulted his father and brothers, and they approving, he returned. He was twenty years old, his constitution naturally volatile. In theological knowledge a child, he might often have injured the cause of Christ; but he gratefully remembered the people, particularly the older members of the Church, who never despised his youth.

The church was composed of Congregationalists and Independents, and was in a deplorable state. There was trouble connected with the funds. One party held funds for the church; another party raised funds, and applied to the State to have it so arranged that they might control them for the church. Matters ran so high that one party said they would never darken the doors of the church. So matters stood when Mr. PRIME came. He had three services on the Sabbath; the third in the evening, at the school-room. Those who had vowed never to enter the church were glad to go to the school-room, and he would select for his theme some text which would prove that in a wicked vow the sin consisted rather in having vowed than in breaking the vow, and other such pertinent topics. The church was the oldest unaltered one in the county, then—homely outside and rough within; and he had hoped to preach in it again, but to his great disappointment he found a new one standing in its place, and the old one gone. In 1845 he did preach in the old pulpit, rested his feet on the old rest-board, looked up at the same rough timbers overhead, and would have felt that his life was a dream, but that on looking down again, the fathers that he saw were the children of his own manhood. He *grieved that he could not have possessed himself of* the old pulpit when the church was torn down—he would have housed it with affection till he himself were put to rest.

He preached five months in Cutchogue as stated supply—*it had been a long while since they had any* other than a stated supply, and when he left, was paid $3 a week, for the Church had not the Church funds at their disposal. He was ordained by Mr. BENJ. GOLDSMITH, of Aquebogue. After he left, he helped to install Rev. LATHROP THOMPSON in 1810, over the Church, and he preached here till 1825.

The venerable Doctor continued at some length and with much feeling to detail points of local Church history. He rested the congregation once by giving out a hymn from Watts, which was sung to an old tune and then he resumed. The occasion will long be remembered.

The "Home."

The annual meeting of the managers of the "Home" or "Graham Institute," for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, was held on Tuesday in Brooklyn. Only a few gentlemen were present, but a large number of ladies. The annual report was read by Rev. DR. FARLEY, from which it appears that there are at present 30 inmates, six of which were admitted during the past year. There were three deaths, viz.: Mrs. MARY ANGUS, 74; Miss HANNAH E. WOOD, 87; Mrs. GRACE JONES, 67. The health of the inmates has been unusually good. The "Home" is nearly free from debt, and a gentleman of this City offers to give the proceeds of one or two lots in Jersey City, at the choice of the Trustees, to the Institution, provided they can sell either at not less than $1,000. A purchaser is wanted.

The receipts for the year amounted to $6,442 25; expenditures, $6,390 25.

☞ The NEVILLE investigation before Coroner HANFORD was continued last evening, but not concluded. Nothing of importance, in addition to what has already been published, was elicited.

Suffolk County Harmonic Society.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Sunday, Nov. 25, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Suffolk County Harmonic Society held its fourth Quarterly Meeting in this place, commencing on Wednesday morning under the direction of Mr. GEO. F. ROOT, continuing Thursday and Friday, closing on Friday evening with a public Concert which was attended by an interesting and intelligent audience from this place and adjoining villages. The music, consisting of glees, songs, anthems, motetts, &c., interspersed with well executed solos by Mr. ROOT, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. REEVE and others, and also a number of quartets. The sessions were attended by about 100 performers and crowded audiences, which speaks well for the musical interest of Suffolk County. All who attended will long remember the happy and instructive Convention at Sag Harbor and its able conductor. N. A. F.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the Second-avenue Baptist Tabernacle, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE SHAW to Miss CLOTILDA, youngest daughter of the late James Lane, Esq., all of this City. May they ever be prosperous and happy, is the sincere wish of their friend and humble servant B. B.

☞ New-Orleans and California papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Neville, Mr. CYRUS S. DRESSER to Miss MARY P. PERKINS, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Lieut. ALEXANDER S. WEBB, U. S. A., to ANNA E., eldest daughter of Henry R. Remsen.

At Middlebury, Vt., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Wm. Thos. Webbe, Mr. HENRY HALE, of Poughkeepsie, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Paris Fletcher, Esq., of Bridgeport, Vt.

At Montrose, Penn., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, by Rev. Henry Harris Jessup, Mr. ANDREWS N. ROGERS, (C. E.) of Waymart, Wayne County, Pa., to Miss MARY ELIZABETH SEYMOUR, of Montrose.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, WALTER, Jr., son of Walter Bowne, of Flushing, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Thursday, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The steamer *Island City* will leave Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Flushing at 4 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, of scarlet fever, TUNIS MORRELL, Jr., aged 13 years 2 months and 18 days, son of Tunis and Catharine E. Morrell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 121 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH ANN, wife of W. D. Mangam.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Thursday, Nov. 29, at 3½ o'clock. Residence No. 219 Chrystie-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, MARY, widow of William Myers, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel Geary, No. 155 West 18th-st.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, of jaundice, ANNA MARIA, wife of George Hall, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday morning, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice from her late residence, No. 55 Stanton-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, ISADORE PITCH, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 193 West 16th-st., on Thursday, 29th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, after a short illness, Mrs. ELEANOR HANNA, in the 77th year of her age, relict of William Hanna, Sen.

Notice of her funeral will be given in Friday morning's paper.

In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 26, HESTER WEBB, wife of Captain John Webb, of this City, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, of consumption, ELIZABETH C., wife of Andrew G. Dickenson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 29th inst., from No. 295 Chrystie-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 23, at No. —, Hoyt-st., MARY ALICE BRAY, aged 4 years. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Clifton, Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, WILLIAM BROWN, youngest son of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 1 year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday afternoon, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

In Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 24, JOHN GILDER, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, in the 70th year of his age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, RICHARD HAZARD, lately of Brooklyn, and of the firm of Crowell & Hazard, New-York, aged 23 years.

At Mystic, Conn., on Sunday evening, Nov. 25, Mrs. SALLY DENNISON, aged 46 years.

☞ City papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 28.

[illegible] Missouri 6s....a3	89¾	300 Erie Railroad....b15	49
[illegible] Indiana State 5s	81½	300 do....	[illegible]
[illegible] Virginia 6s	[illegible]	300 do....	[illegible]
[illegible] do....	[illegible]	100 do....	[illegible]
[illegible] do....	95¾	200 do....	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. R. 3d M. B.	67	350 do....	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	[illegible]	100 do....	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Am. Ex. Bank......	114	100 do......b3	49
30 Metropolitan Bank..	109¾	300 do......	49
14 Bk. of Commerce..	110	350 do.....c	49
50 Canton Co.....s3	20¾	200 do.....s10	49
100 do.....	20¾	100 do.....b30	49¼
50 do.....b60	20¾	200 do.....s30	49
100 Nic. Tran. Co.....c	16¾	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	91
10 Penna. Coal Co....	100	100 do.....b60	91
300 do.....b60	100	100 do.....	91
15 do.....	99½	50 do.....b30	90½
850 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	25	200 Reading R. R.....b15	89¾
200 do.....s60	25	200 do.....	[illegible]
200 do.....	25	150 do.....b6	89
100 do.....c	25½	50 do.....b15	89¾
100 do.....b60	25¾	100 do.....b30	89¾
100 do.....c	25	100 do.....	89½
200 do.....b45	25½	100 do.....b10	89
50 Ward Coal Co.....b30	20½	100 do.....	89
500 Hudson River R....	35	200 do.....	87¾
10 M. So. & N. Ia. R....	95	100 do.....b30	87¾
275 do.....	94¾	100 do.....	87¾
100 Panama RR.....	105	100 do.....c	87¾
200 do.....b60	106	200 do.....c	88
350 Ill Central RR...	95	100 do.....b60	88¼
50 Gal & Chi RR....b60	120	37 do.....	88½
100 Cleve & Tol RR.b60	74	200 do.....s3	88
10 do.....	73¾	50 Mich. C. R.....b60	96
300 do.....	72¾	100 do.....b30	96¾
100 do.....b60	73¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri 6s..b60	89¾	200 Erie Railroad.....	49¾
1,000 Indiana State 5s.	81½	200 do.....b60	50
5,000 Tennessee 6s. '90	94	150 do.....s30	49¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	78	100 do.....b60	50¼
20,000 do.....b10	78¾	100 do.....b30	49¾
10,000 do.....bsw	78¾	150 do.....s3	49¾
1,000 do.....	78¾	50 do.....s60	49¾
5,000 do.....	78¾	100 do.....s60	49¾
5,000 Erie 3d Mtg. Bds.	97½	25 do.....	49¾
100 Penn. Coal Co....s3	99	100 do.....s3	49¾
50 Cum. Coal Co....b10	25¾	125 do.....	50
100 Mich. Cen. R. R.b30	97	50 do.....s30	50
5 do.....	96¾	200 Harlem Railroad.s3	17¾
50 do.....	96¾	200 M. So. & N. I. R.b10	95¾
200 Cleve.&Tol.R.R.b10	73	300 Reading R. R.....	89¾
100 do.....b60	73	100 do.....s3	89¾
50 do.....b30	73¾	100 do.....b30	89¾
50 do.....	72¾	100 do.....b30	89¾
100 do.....b10	72¾	100 do.....s60	89¾

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

The Nicaragua steamer *Star of the West* arrived this evening, with an independent mail from San Francisco, to Nov. 5. She brought no Gold, but her letters advise that the regular mail steamer left San Francisco the same day for Panama, with a Gold freight of over $2,000,000.

We are indebted to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., for the following memorandum of the shippers:

Drexel & Co.	$354,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	337,000
Lucas, Turner & Co.	118,000
Tallant & Wilde	117,000
James Patrick	50,000
D. O. Mills	50,000
Other Shippers, at least	975,000
Total for Panama	$2,000,000

A small portion of this, as usual, will go to England direct from the Isthmus, in the West India and Southampton steamer. The shipment for New-York is a liberal one, and will come in good season for the demands now making on the City for the interior of the country and for Boston. To-day the Government transferred $1,500,000 in Coin from the Sub-Treasury to the Assay Office, in order that no delay be met with by the receivers of California Gold, by sending the bullion to Philadelphia to be minted. The other disbursements at the Sub-Treasury amounted to only $16,916; the receipts, $75,143. The regular balance is reduced, by the foregoing operation, to $5,003,224.

There was less complaint to-day in regard to the closeness of Money, and demand borrowers were supplied at 7 ℔ cent. The discount on paper continues high, 10@12 ℔ cent. on best names, and 15 for fair bills. Sterling closed for the steamer at 108¾@108⅞, with very little business in the forenoon. The steamer sailed at 12 o'clock. She had only $9,000 Specie on freight. Capt. ASA ELDRIDGE took command in place of the veteran Capt. NYE, who retires from his long and eminently fortunate packet service, to enjoy its ample rewards of wealth and good name, in private life. The new master of the *Pacific* was cheered by a large party of friends, as he left the dock, and honored by a salute of 15 guns from the City Light Guard, Capt. VINCENT.

The Stock market showed the same unaccountable evidences of weakness in prices, and instability in the movement of operators for a rise which we noticed yesterday. But the heavy decline after the Second Board on Tuesday brought forward a number of outside orders this morning. The sales of Erie and Reading Shares and Illinois Central Bonds were large, and the prices at the close improved full 1 ℔ cent. The Western Road Stocks were generally weak in the forenoon, and Toledo fell off 2⅜ ℔ cent., selling as low as 72½; at the close it stood 72⅝@72⅞. State Stocks, with the exception of Virginias, which the bears offered down to 95 ℔ cent., 4 months' option to the seller, were steady and in fair request. Michigan Central closed weak, 96½. We stated a few days since that the Hudson River Road, without showing a great gross business quite equal to the fall months last year, owing to the active competition for freight and passengers among the river boats, had considerably reduced its operating expenses. The following statement will show the degree of economy introduced into the several departments of expenditure.

EXPENSES AUDITED.

1854.	P. Rolls	Bills	Repairs	Trans'n
August	49,800	74,862	12,854	111,807
September	49,413	73,828	9,069	114,170
October	45,241	64,597	7,420	102,418
Total	144,455	213,288	29,345	328,396
1855.				
August	38,604	50,159	5,274	89,485
September	37,768	44,003	3,985	77,792
October	36,755	65,512	3,072	99,194
Total	113,126	159,674	12,331	266,472

Total three months 1854	$357,741
Total same months 1855	272,806
Expenses economized	$84,935

The report of the Road for the year ending 30th September—the State Railway year—will show that all expenses and the interest upon the whole debt of the Company were earned and paid, leaving a fair sum to contingencies. There is not the remotest probability that, under the present management, the Road will fail to provide the interest upon its entire debt, including the third class of Convertible Bonds now selling so cheap in the market. It is to the credit of the Directors of the Hudson River, who are mostly large and original subscribers to the Stock, that they have never, since the opening of the line, attempted to force dividends, either in cash or scrip.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

The fluctuations which our Stock Market has undergone since our last advices, of 19th inst., bear no general character of uniformity. Upon receipt of the telegraphic news by the Liverpool steamer of 12th inst., which was construed favorably, there was a momentary rise, especially on the more speculative Stocks. This advance, however, was not sustained, and many descriptions since then fell below our last week's quotations; whilst, under the influence of a steady demand for some of the Western Railroad Shares, there was a marked rise. Consequently, our to-day's quotations show variously higher and lower prices than those of a week ago. The fact of the entire cessation of Specie export, as well from New-York as from Boston, has not produced any striking change in our Money Market, the general tendency of which, however, has been more easy, although, for the last two days, a brisker demand for Money on call has produced some softness in the Stock Market. In Exchanges on Europe there is less offering, and rates are firmer; principal business on London, from 108 to 108¾; on Paris, 5.20 to 5.22½.

DE COPPET & CO.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the aspect of the Stock market has changed decidedly; the decline during the day has been [illegible] and Stocks generally are [illegible] prices. A slight upward tendency in European Exchanges is [illegible] this depression, and proves an [illegible] upon this point.

The Case of James C. Forsyth.

From the Evening Post.

A case of considerable interest, involving a question of right to a large sum of money, has just been tried at the present term of the Supreme District Court, Greene County Circuit, sitting at Catskill.

It will be remembered that a little more than two years since, JAMES C. FORSYTH, heretofore a distinguished citizen of Kingston, left without notice to his family and friends in one of the Cunard steamers for Liverpool. While at the Astor House, surrounded by his baggage, ready for his departure, he executed an assignment of his real and personal property to one of his brothers, in which his father, his two brothers, his father-in-law and brother-in-law were preferred creditors. This assignment was transmitted to his brother, who thereupon had the instrument recorded, and entered into possession of the property.

The announcement of his sudden and unexpected departure awakened inquiry among his creditors, when it was ascertained that to a number of banks and banking-houses in this City and along the Hudson River, he has uttered the forged indorsements of his father and father-in-law, both men of wealth, and had thereby obtained money to the amount of nearly, if not quite, $100,000.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, in this City, becoming aware of these facts, and being a creditor to the amount of $10,000, by its Cashier proceeded to Kingston, and notwithstanding the assignment, which on its face appeared legal and regular, sued out an attachment against the property, as that of an absconding debtor.

The Catskill Bank, also a creditor in the amount of $10,000, proceeded by attachment, and was followed by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., both creditors in large amounts. The Bank of the Commonwealth having perfected judgment and obtained execution, exhausted the personal property, and obtained therefrom an amount nearly sufficient to cancel its judgment. Thereupon the assignee sued the Bank to recover the property. But the Catskill Bank, in order to perfect its own lien, and at once to dispose of the whole matter, filed a bill against the assignee, alleging that the assignment was made with the intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, and praying that it might be declared fraudulent and void. The question of fact was sent down to be tried by a jury, and this is the trial alluded to, at which Judge WATSON presided.

The defence objected to the admission of any extraneous testimony, contending that the assignment, if fraudulent, must be made to appear so from its face. The Court overruled the objection, and from the evidence adduced, the foregoing facts were elicited—and in addition thereto, it was shown that on the day previous to his having sailed, he obtained of Messrs. BEEBE & BRO., for a certified check on one of our City banks, $5,000 in American gold—that while on the passage he gave in charge of the purser of the vessel a bag of such gold, which was delivered to him on his arrival at Liverpool. It was also shown by the Hon. Judge PARKER, that he had seen FORSYTH in Liverpool on the day of the vessel's arrival there—that he knew him well and conversed with him.

Upon this testimony the plaintiffs submitted their case, contending that the fact of his having carried off with him a portion of his property, while he professed to assign the whole, taken in connection with the other badges of fraud, as elicited in the testimony, was conclusive of an intention to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, and that therefore the instrument was fraudulent and void.

The defence offered testimony in support of the validity of the claims of the creditors preferred in the assignment, and rested their cause.

The jury rendered as their verdict, in answer to the question framed by the Court, whether the assignment of JAMES C. FORSYTH was made with intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, *that it was.*

The cause was ably argued by Messrs. SANFORD of Hudson, and Judge TREMAIN of Albany, for the plaintiffs, and by Messrs. HOGEBOOM of Hudson, and THOMPSON of Poughkeepsie, for the defendants.

Louisville Produce Business.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 22.

From the Louisville Commercial Review.

TOBACCO—Since our last, new Tobacco has come in more freely, and the demand is sufficient to sustain the very full prices with which the season opened. The range for inferior to common lugs has been $4 75@$5; for good $5 25@$5 50; leaf $5 50@$7 50, according to quality and condition. It will be observed that these are very full prices, and it is not probable that present high rates will be maintained. This, however, must be decided by future demand.

Old Tobacco is bringing full prices, especially for all that is sweet and in good order. The new Tobacco is generally coming in bad order. The demand *is good for all descriptions of Tobacco; we have* plenty of buyers in, to pay full prices for all that may come forward.

HOGS—There is more buoyancy than existed at our last. The only transaction of any recent date that has occurred, is a sale yesterday of 1,000 head at 6¼c. from the hooks in Louisville, for December delivery. In Henry, Shelby, Spencer and Bullitt Counties, feeders hold at 5c., with no transactions. Counties above have sold at 4½c., and a large proportion of their Hogs are already sold. If the weather continues favorable all the Hogs now in pens will be slaughtered to-day, but large numbers are now on the road and will arrive early next week, besides the daily arrivals by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

PROVISIONS—The old stock of Cured Meats is nearly exhausted, except in Hams and Mess Pork. The stock of both is light. Small sales of Pork have been made at $19@$20, and Hams at 11½c.@12½c. for plain Canvased and Sugar Cured. The fact that the Hog-slaughtering season has fairly opened has imparted a better feeling in the market, and there is already a brisk inquiry for Cut Meats and the Hog product. Col. E. WIER purchased to-day, for Eastern account, early delivery, 300 tierces No. 1 Lard at 10c., and 200 tierces Prime do. at 10½c. The same party has large orders on file awaiting the future development of the market. We report the sale of 1,500 tierces No. 1 Lard at 10c., cash on delivery. Also sales of the product of 1,000 Hogs, at terms not public. Also sales of 2,000 Shoulders at 6½c., and 2,000 Sides at 7½c., green.

Important to Merchants and Shipowners—Decision in the New-York Court of Appeals.

John Brower and Jacob Cram, appellants, vs. *Enoch W. Peabody, respondent.*—This was an action brought by the appellants against the respondent under the following circumstances, as found from the evidence in the case, viz.: On the 7th of October, 1850, Brower, on behalf of himself and Cram, made an agreement with Lovett & Co. to sell them fifty casks of pot ashes for $1,657 08, to be paid for, *cash on delivery.* Lovett & Co. were then insolvent, and unable, and did not intend, to pay for them; that immediately after making the agreement, Lovett went to the office of Charles H. Marshall & Co., owners of the ship *Fidelia*, of which the respondent was Master, and which was then up for a voyage to Liverpool, and engaged freight for said casks, in pursuance of the agreement to sell. The appellants sent by their cartman and put on board said ship the casks, and took from the Mate receipts in the usual form of ship's receipt, thirty-eight of which stated them to have been received from said Brower, and as to twelve of the casks, the receipt did not state from whom they were received. The delivery on board was completed on the morning of the 9th of October, 1850, and about 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the carman took all the receipts to Brower's office, and laid them on a desk at which Brower was writing; at about the same instant, Lovett entered the office, and stole and carried away said receipts, and in the course of the same day he presented them at the office of the said ship, and procured a bill of lading for the casks in his own name, drew a bill of exchange against the shipment, and assigned the bill of lading to Richard Hasluck, who advanced to him in good faith, upon such security, $1,453 33. The respondent and the owners of the ship, and said Hasluck, all acted in good faith in the said matter, and had no reason to suspect any fraud on the part of Lovett, and had no notice of such fraud until several days after the bill of lading had been delivered, and the money so advanced. Brower's office was at the corner of Water-street and Coenties-slip, and the ship lay at the foot of Beekman-street, and Marshall & Co.'s office was at No. 38 Burling-slip, in this City. Brower, as soon as he discovered the absence of his receipts, went in pursuit of Lovett, and found him on the 11th of October, and then demanded payment of his goods or that he should give them up, which he refused; it was proved that it is the uniform custom among those engaged in the shipping business in this City to deliver bills of lading to any person who produces the ship's receipts, without reference to the names in them, or without indorsement of same, it being regarded by such custom merely as *memoranda* by which to make out the bills of lading, and as acknowledgments that the goods are on board. The cause was referred to Lucius Robinson, Esq., as referee, who reported and found the foregoing facts, and gave judgment against the appellants, on the ground that they must be presumed to have known such custom, and were chargeable with unreasonable negligence in not giving immediate notice to the respondent, or to the owners or agents of the ship, of the taking of the receipts by Lovett.

An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed by Justices Clerke and Roosevelt, (Mitchell, Justice, dissenting,) with costs, from which judgment of affirmance an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the case argued on the second day of July last, before seven Judges of that Court, and on the 19th day of October last, said judgment was reversed by the whole Court. The following is the opinion of the Court, delivered by

GARDINER, C. J.—There was no delivery of the property, the subject of this suit, to Lovett & Co., the fraudulent purchasers; the terms of the contract were *cash upon delivery*, and there is no allegation or proof that the agreement was modified, or changed in the slightest particular, under this agreement, as the referee finds the fifty barrels of pot ashes were delivered, *not to the purchasers*, but on board the ship of which the defendant was master, and receipts taken, as the answer alleges, in the name of the plaintiffs.

The answer of Peabody states:

"That the receipts so given contained a statement of the receipt, in good order, from the said John Brower, on board the ship *Fidelia*, of the said fifty casks of pot ashes, describing them by their marks, and in reference to the usage, he avers that the receipts for the goods and merchandise, so delivered on board such ship, are given by the master of the ship or his agent, to the person delivering the same, and that bills of lading are not given, to the individuals who have engaged freight therefor, nor to any other person, except on the production or surrender of said receipts to the master or his agent, and upon such production and surrender, bills of lading are forthwith given."

Looking at the acts of the plaintiff in the light of the contract, and the custom thus established, it is manifest there was no intention to deliver the property to Lovett & Co., and that the owners never for an instant parted with the possession of the ashes, but placed them on shipboard, in their own names, and took and retained in their custody the evidences of their title, furnished by the defendant, which gave them the absolute control of the property, and bound the ship's master to execute or withhold the bills of lading, according to their direction. To call this a delivery to Lovett & Co., or a general delivery, is a palpable misnomer. Stopping here, we find the property in the ashes unchanged. They were subsequently demanded of the defendant, who refused to recognize the right of the plaintiffs, and disposed of them in Liverpool, by the orders of other persons. The onus then devolves upon the defendant to establish a legal right thus to interfere with the property of the plaintiffs, without their consent, and against their own wishes. He relies upon the fact, that the receipts were, on the same day, presented at the office of the owners of the ship by Lovett, who procured a bill of lading in his own name, and in the same sentence the referee also finds that the receipts were *stolen* by Lovett from the office of the plaintiff. The act of Lovett through which the defendant is compelled to make title was a *felony*, for which he could have been indicted, and convicted under the 66th section of the article "of robbery, embezzlement and larceny," 2 R. S. 679. If the custom or usage which lies at the foundation of the defence is valid, the receipts were *property*, "and the value of the commodity affected or transferrible by the instrument, would be deemed the value of the article so stolen." Id. sec. 66. An argument is unnecessary to prove that a title, thus derived, cannot be urged to the prejudice of the true owner. The familiar principle is thus stated in Saltus vs. Everett, 20 Wend. 279.

"Property in things movable can only pass from the owner by his own act and consent, except in those cases only, when such owner has, by his own direct voluntary act, conferred upon the person from whom the *bona fide* vendee derives title the apparent right of property as owner, or of disposal as agent."

No fact is found or exists in this case to make it an exception to the general rule; the receipts, although recognized as *prima facie* evidence of property in the thing receipted in those who have them in possession, do not, it is presumed, enter into the currency, and like bank notes become the property of a *bona fide* holder.

It is said that *nothing but the receipts were stolen; the ashes were untouched.* The defendant converted the property, and this act, apparently unauthorized and tortuous, he justifies under *evidences of title stolen from the possession of the owners. It seems* to have been forgotten that the plaintiffs are not required to prove a negative, but the defendant must in *some way show affirmatively a transfer of the* property in bar of the action.

No reliance was placed upon the facts occurring subsequent to the conversion by the felony, by the learned counsel for the respondent. They can have no influence upon the decision. It may be true, as a matter of fact, what the referee seems to have found, as a conclusion of law, that the plaintiffs would have acted more wisely by giving immediate notice to the ship owners, instead of pursuing the thief, and reclaiming their property, but an error in judgment of this sort, if it was one, cannot divest them of their property, or create a title in the defendants. The judgment should be reversed.

Francis Byrne and James W. Gerard argued for appellants, and Ex-Justice S. Beardsley for respondent.

Movement of the Cotton Crop.

From Wright's Weekly Circular, Nov. 23.

The estimates of the crop continue large from the South, notwithstanding a heavy rain storm may have damaged the quality of what was open in the fields.

The tables show a decrease in the quantity received at the ports up to this time, as compared with 1852, for the first time this season. A diminution of stock on hand as compared with last week is worthy of note. The export to France is large this week. The total is now 10,000 bales ahead of last year.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the *1st September last*, as compared with the previous three years:

	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.
Receipts at the Ports	625,000	387,000	352,000	635,000
Exports to Great Britain	249,000	112,000	100,000	219,000
Exports to France	65,000	55,000	11,000	26,000
Ex. to other Foreign Ports	40,000	22,000	25,000	33,000
Total Exports	354,000	189,000	136,000	278,000
Stock on hand	282,000	261,000	245,000	324,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	65,000	66,000	63,000	109,000
Exports to Great Britain	37,000	17,000	15,000	59,000
Exports to France	22,000	11,000	1,000	6,000
Ex. to other Foreign Ports	3,000	3,000	3,000	7,000
Total Exports	63,000	31,000	19,000	72,000

From which it will be seen that the increase in receipts now amounts to 238,000 bales. The increase in exports to Great Britain, 137,000; France, 10,000; other foreign ports, 18,000. Total increase in exports 165,000 bales.

The Reading Road.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Reading is now, according to its published reports, doing a more profitable business than ever before, and a larger dividend is promised at the next semi-annual period than at any time in many years. It is known that the capital invested in it is very large, and the current expenses heavy, but it is also known that the Company hold a large amount of very valuable property, that its trade is larger and its connections more promising than that of any other road in the country. If the Reading is not profitable with its immense tonnage at present charges, and its daily increasing miscellaneous freight and passenger travel, then railroading in this country may as well at once be abandoned as an unprofitable enterprise. With a down grade, and as much coal as it can carry, almost at its own terms, and extended and costly connections, pouring all the best of their trade into its lap, all that seems to be desired for railroad profits are combined in its favor.

Flour Mill at New-Bedford.

The New-Bedford Flouring Mill will go into operation about the middle of December. The corporation have purchased 7,500 bushels Canada Wheat in New-York, which is expected to arrive here on Monday next.—*New-Bedford Mercury, 24th inst.*

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 19.	LOANS. Nov. 12.	SPECIE. Nov. 19.	SPECIE. Nov. 12.
Citizens' B'k	$3,715,589	$3,777,991	$1,802,042	$1,867,690
Canal Bank	2,570,312	2,640,424	940,146	941,083
Louisiana	3,165,246	3,082,587	2,191,446	2,077,150
Louis. State	3,127,580	3,042,935	1,483,247	1,497,428
Mech. & Tra.	1,058,455	991,498	615,467	537,145
B'k N. Orl's	1,044,885	947,845	335,871	388,361
Southe'n B'k	264,789	290,254	417,528	347,429
Union Bank	832,836	861,332	338,133	301,721
Total	$14,780,662	$14,624,886	$8,141,580	$7,858,769
	Increase	$155,836	Increase	$282,871

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 19.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 12.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 19.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 12.
Citizens' Bk.	$1,261,635	$1,258,415	$2,868,260	$2,779,887
Canal Bank	762,435	784,750	1,102,184	[illegible]
Louisiana	690,314	712,568	2,673,155	2,688,019
La. State	791,275	816,910	2,651,800	2,605,316
Mech & Trds.	211,886	206,380	1,084,273	969,997
Bk. of N. O.	570,750	546,230	790,154	730,428
Southern Bk.	235,050	219,495	819,739	821,494
Union Bank	635,785	609,865	779,356	631,677
Total	$5,849,090	$5,801,584	$12,466,571	$12,187,745
	Increase	$47,506	Increase	$281,826

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold foreign and domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 12.
Citizens' Bank	$943,335	$875,143
Canal Bank	1,187,885	1,054,846
Bank of Louisiana	312,918	368,791
Louisiana State Bank	202,731	316,248
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	232,512	234,376
Bank of New-Orleans	203,368	209,577
Southern Bank	457,363	489,752
Union Bank	509,804	545,066
Total	$4,017,856	$4,093,797

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

COTTON firm. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. SUGAR has advanced ⅛c. MOLASSES 30c. CORN 86c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

COTTON has declined ⅛c. Sales, to-day, 800 bales.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 28—12½ P. M.

The markets for FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, BARLEY, &c., are quiet, and nothing doing to fix prices.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 28—12½ P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 700 bbls. at unchanged prices. CORN—Sales 1,000 bushels at $1 02. WHISKY—Sales 40 bbls., at 40c.@41½c.

BARLEY—Sales 2,000 bushels Jefferson at $1 27, and 5,000 bushels four-rowed, at $1 26@$1 27. OATS, 53½c. for State.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$2,000 Delaware R. R. 6s, 75; $500 City R. R., N. P. R. R. 92; $1,000 Penn. R. R. 6s, 1st Mort., 98; $1,000 Long Island R. R. 6s, 73; $300 City 6s, 97; $700 City Warrants, 91¾; $12 45 Penn. 5s, 83¾; $2,000 United States 6s, '67, C. & P., 112½; $5,000 do., '68, C. & P., 113¾; $3,100 do., C. & P., 113¾; 21 Beaver Meadow R. R., 51½; 3 Lehigh Scrip, 70; 400 Reading R. R., 45½; 200 do., 44; 37 Minehill R. R., 56¾; 4 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 45¼; 100 New-Creek Coal Co., 1¾; 10 Northern Penn. R. R., 24¾; 12 Penn. R. R., 43¼; 150 Vicksburg R. R. 8; 14 Bank of Kentucky, 107.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '68, 113½@113¾; Phil. 6s, 91½@92; Penn. 5s, 83¾@84¼; Reading R. R., 45¼@45½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80½@81½; [illegible] Coal, 12¾@13; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill [illegible] Pref. 20¾@21; Long Island R. R., 13@13½; Vicksburg Railroad, 7@8; Girard Bank, 11¾@12; Leh. Zinc, 1½@1¾; Union Canal, 3@4; Morris Canal Coal Co., 15@15½.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DAYS.
Pacific	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 28
Washington	New-York	Bremen	Dec. 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
FROM EUROPE.			
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 17
St. Louis	Havre	New-York	Nov. 21
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 24
Ariel	Havre	New-York	Nov. 24

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from California—Lieut. R. O. Carnes, U. S. N., Lieut. A. W. [illegible], U. S. N., E. C. Palmer, C. Strong, N. [illegible], G. [illegible], H. Stanley, L. Stanley, A. Richardson, B. [illegible], H. Hurlburt, J. H. Wiss, J. Webb, M. Kruger, A. [illegible], J. Mayer, J. Gay, J. Markham, Thomas Fields, [illegible], J. Nybright, J. A. Ireland, J. D. [illegible], Allen, H. Worth, E. P. Sargent, C. [illegible], Merrill, L. J. Harmon, Wines & Co.'s Express [illegible], M. Humphrey, F. Davis, W. H. Hope, J. N. [illegible], G. Marsden, E. W. Woodman, S. H. Davis, J. [illegible], McKittrick, E. Boyle, B. Steward, J. Cochran, [illegible], Coats, B. Kiehl, and 169 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Knoxville, for Savannah—[illegible] and lady, James Petrie, Francis Berrien, A. Knox, Miss Grigg, Miss Miller, Miss Clay, [illegible], William Cunningham, lady and child, Miss [illegible], Miss Purt, Abel S. Peters, J. Bain, Rev. H. O. Hyer and lady, Dr. Cox, lady and daughter, Miss Cox, John S. Cox, Miss Davis, Miss Clark, Capt. Aiden, U. S. A., Thomas [illegible], Clark, J. Morrell, lady, child and servant, Marion Morrell, Mary G. Morrell, Sarah Jane Morrell, Ellis B. [illegible], Madison F. Courtney, S. A. Dennis, Miss Dennis, Francis Brown, Thomas Sharp, Mrs. Harder and child, John Wells, W. Middleton, Amos Scudder, Sarah [illegible], Edward J. Clauss, Gilbert Tweed and lady, Miss [illegible], W. S. Abbey, George Smith, lady and 3 children, Charles S. Arnold, G. Riley, G. C. Griffin and lady, G. H. Griffin and lady, G. W. Carr, H. Hollins and lady, A. [illegible], Paul B. Stillman, and 132 in steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Edward Lewis, W. Watkins and lady, Rev. Gilbert Lane, J. S. Hobbs, Sarah Crandal, Mrs. [illegible] and infant, John M. Southgate, H. A. Dwight, J. [illegible], lady and child, J. H. Harrison, J. H. Clarke, H. E. [illegible], S. J. Webbel, W. J. Wilson, T. C. Ryan, John Kearney, H. Grosvenor, R. F. Jarvis, Miss Louiller, M. Ross, James Devlin, W. H. Dayton, F. Jacobs, and 67 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..00 14 | Gov. Island..12 19 | Hell Gate.... 2 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships—Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Thomas Swann, Green, Baltimore, Cromwell & Lord.

Ships—Sea Lark, Adams, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Oneida, Creasy, Sydney, R. W. Cameron; Constantine, Macduck, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Albion, Williams, Cork, Tapscott & Co.

Bark—Alma, (Br.,) Friend, Savannah, G. C. Duncan & Co.; John Hermann, Van Baubolt, Hull, F. Kuhn; Mariel, Hill, Bermuda, Tucker & Lighthourne; Terra Nova, Le Roy, Havre, Funche & Meincke; R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Marks, Smallwood & Anderson.

Brigs—Velasco, Smith, Cadiz, J. Barlow; Mc Bryde, Lander, Maracaibo, S. De Agreda, Jove & Co.; Elizabeth Mary, (Br.,) Flint, Constantinople, A. G. Von Loesch.

Schrs.—Lydia Ann, Voorhies, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. R. Pharo, Falkenberg, Alexandria, [illegible]; W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Edenton, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. J. Sawyer, Church, Pensacola, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Charles Carroll, Pratt, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; S. F. Smith, West, Washington, Dollner & Potter; [illegible] Handy, Aspinwall, G. Olney's Norfolk Packet, [illegible] Apalachicola, R. Post; E. Johnson, Tunnell, [illegible], Lord & Quereau; Delegate, (Br.,) Smith, Halifax, H. G. Donavan; E. L. Myers, Weeks, Washington, J. L. Mathers; G. Bigelow, (Br.,) Whitten, Bermuda, [illegible] Jones; L. S. Davis, Abell, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; D. L. Clinch, Holt, Bristol, master; Susan E. [illegible], Mahon, Londonderry, L. S. Whitney & Co.; Mary [illegible], Harman, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ocean Wave, English, Plymouth, J. T. Johnson; E. Atkins, Hardin, Kingston, R. P. Metcalf; A. F. Howe, Wyman, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

Bark John Colby, Moore, San Juan de la Remedios 14 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co. On the 26th, off the Capes of Delaware, experienced a heavy gale from N.W., split sails, &c.

Bark Criterion, (Br.,) Liverpool, Gregory, Rio Janeiro, 41 ds., with coffee to Goodhue and Co.

Bark Louisa Kilham, (of Boston,) White, [illegible], with marble to master. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Fannie O. Field, (of Prospect,) Kelly, St. Jago de Cuba, Nov. 7, with tobacco to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Florence, (of Columbia,) Pickett, Nuevitas, Nov. 18, molasses to Peck & Church.

Brig Hope, Biddle, Savanilla, Oct. 28, with coffee to H. W. Lewis.

Brig Ophir, (of Fall River,) Buckman, Jacksonville, (E. F.) 11 ds., with yellow pine to Wadleigh & Knox. Nov. 21, lat. 33, lon. 79 30, experienced a heavy gale from N.E., lost part of deck load, split sails and sprung a leak. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig W. D. Schultz, (of Eastport,) [illegible], 11 ds., with lumber, bound to Philadelphia. Put into this port for repairs, having, on the 21st inst., off South Shoals, in a gale from N.W., sprung a leak and lost part of deck load.

Brig Suton, McMarchy, Pensacola, 20 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Brig Martha, (Br.,) Welton, Ocho Rios, (Jam.) 21 ds., with pimento to Tucker & Lighthourne.

Schr. George Davis, Smith, Savannah, 5 ds., with cotton to Gillmore & Co. On the 21st inst., off Charleston, encountered a heavy gale from N.E., lost flying jibboom, split flying jib and main-topmast staysail. 25th, off Hatteras, in a gale from E.N.E., sprung the main gaff; 26th, off Fire Island, experienced a heavy gale from N.W. which carried away fore-topmast, head of foremast, split sails.

Schr. Mary Wise, Crockett, Gonaives, 18 ds., with coffee to A. G. Esquire & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Huntress, of Yarmouth, N. S., for New-York.

Schr. M. E. Reed, Kelly, fm. Albany for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ann Gardner, Small, from Albany for Boston.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, —, from Albany for Boston.

Schr. Perseverance, —, Albany for Boston.

Schr. Philadelphia, —, Albany for Boston.

Propeller Osprey, Kinney, Providence, Nov. 27, 11 A. M., saw a schr. of 150 or 200 tons, stranded on Faulkner's Island Bar, near the buoy, on the inner reef. She laid across the reef quite high; appeared to be broken-backed. It was about two-thirds floods, but she was so high on the reef it could not be known whether she was loaded or not. The wind was blowing fresh from the W., and they were taking in the main-gaff topsail. The name appeared to be Cleopatra, and she sailed from New-York. At 7 A. M. passed schr. Eudora, sunk at West's Island. She was in water, and one side of her hull was out of water. She did not appear to have been raised up, and no one could be seen about her. The people, probably, had not commenced their operations of search.

Propeller Westchester, Clake, from Providence.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Below.

A Br. brig fm. Alexandria, (Egypt;) also, 1 bark and 1 brig.

Sailed.

Steamships Pacific, Eldridge, for Liverpool; Knoxville, Ludlow, for Savannah; James Adger, Turner, for Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, for Norfolk, &c.

Ship J. L. Bogert, Conway, for Corpus Christi.

Memoranda.

The steamers C. Vanderbilt, from Stonington, and Connecticut, fm. Norwich, due here yesterday morning, (28th,) did not arrive till 8 P. M., on account of the high Westerly winds of the night previous. The Connecticut, after having started, was compelled to put back. The C. Vanderbilt did not leave Stonington till after 1 A. M., and at 2 put into New-London, where she left at 4½ o'clock. Both boats came through the Sound together. Mr. Pendleton, the Pilot of the C. V., reports having passed the sunken schr. Eudora, at about 2 P. M., when it was high water. It did not appear that any preparations had yet been made for raising the vessel, as she was in the same situation—considerably heeled, and mostly under water—could see only one person near her, this was a man rowing off in a small boat.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Nov. 12, 1855.

LIGHTS AT MAURITIUS.—*Harbor Lights.*—The following notice to Mariners has been received at this office from the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London:

"Referring to the notice, No. 31, of this office, announcing the establishment of lights at the Mauritius on the 1st of December next, information has been received that the Harbor Lights of Port Louis therein mentioned, namely, Nos. 3 and 4 of that notice, may not be lighted on the same day as (Nos. 1 and 2) those of Flat Island and Cannonier Point.

"Mariners are therefore cautioned in using the sailing directions accompanying that notice, not to look for those lights, namely, the red light at the mouth of Grand River, and the green light on Cooper Island, when approaching the anchorage of the entrance of the Harbor of Port Louis, until further notice is given from this office announcing the time when they will be lighted. But this notice will make no difference in the time of the lights at Flat Island and Cannonier Point being lighted, viz., on the 1st day of December next.

"JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer."

By order of the Light-House Board:
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Nov. 12, 1855.

MEDITERRANEAN. COAST OF SPAIN.—*Red Light at Alicante.*—Official information has been received at this office, that the Spanish Government has given notice that the present light at the Port of Alicante will be discontinued on and after the 1st of November, 1855, and in lieu thereof a red light will be exhibited at a height of 23 feet above the sea, and visible at the distance of two miles.

The new light-house stands on the extreme point of the rocks of the Mole, and bears W. ¼ N., distant 4 miles from Cape Huertas, and N. E. by N. 7 miles distant from Cape Santa Pola.

The position of the light-house will be shifted in a direction to seaward, as the construction of the Mole advances.

Compass bearings—Var. 20° 30' W.

By order of the Light-House Board:
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 17, in Crooked Island Passage, brig Martha, from Jamaica for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Nov. 7, brig Frances Fabes, Jackson, for New-York in 10 days.

At Nuevitas, Nov. 16, Morancy, Hill, for New-York, ldg; Stephen Jay, do. do.

At Savanilla, Oct. 28, brig Edinburgh, Dinon, for New-York, 10 days.

At Gonaives, Nov. 10, schr. American Chief, of Rockland, for New-York in 15 days.